Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—JUNE 14, 1844

☞ The Post and Aurora vociferously assert that James K. Polk is not opposed to Protection, but bring no evidence to substantiate their assertion, except the statement of the Harrisburg Union, that a person from Tennessee had told the editor that Mr. Polk was no Free-Trader! These editors must be soft if they suppose the people will take such evidence on so important a subject, when they have Mr. Polk's own declarations, made a little over a year ago, to the contrary! Why don't these editors publish Mr. Polk's speech along with this assertion, and let the people judge for themselves. Mr. Polk declares positively that he is *opposed to protection, 'as ruinous to the interests of the country!* The Post and Aurora say he is *not* opposed to Protection. Who tells the falsehood—Mr. Polk or these Locofoco editors. Mr. Payne, of Alabama, as Mr. Polk's friend, and in his defence, too, declares that Mr. Polk considers the doctrine of Protection INFAMOUS!—and that Mr. Polk is *opposed* to the Tariff of 1842. The Locofoco editors of this city assert the contrary. Who is the liar, for all must admit there is a lie somewhere among these Locofoco supporters of Mr. Polk.

Again, the editors of the Post and Aurora declare roundly that Mr. CLAY is opposed to the doctrine of Protection. Mr. CLAY himself, a few weeks since, declared that he was in favor of our present Protective Tariff, and congratulated Mr. M'Kennan that it was safe from the assaults of the ninety Locofoco members of Congress who strained every nerve to destroy it. Do the editors of the Post and Aurora know Mr. Clay's mind better than himself or are they false witnesses! We leave an intelligent public to judge.

Trial for Murder.

We learn from the Beaver Argus that on Tuesday of last week, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of that county, the case of SAMUEL IRWIN, a citizen, we believe, of Mercer county, indicted for the murder of *Samuel Wilkison*, which occurred in November last, in Shenango township, was taken up, and occupied five days. On Saturday morning, the case was submitted to the Jury, and on Sunday morning, a verdict was rendered of *guilty of murder in the first degree!*

It will be recollected by our readers that Irwin had gone with a Constable to attach a horse of deceased, that his minor son had attempted to prevent the execution of the writ, that Irwin started to go into the stable to assist the Constable, that the deceased caught hold of Irwin, and told him he had no business to interfere, when Irwin gave the deceased a blow with a knife he held in his hand which proved mortal. A motion has been made for a new trial, to be argued on the 9th of July.

"THE MERCER COUNTY WHIG" is the title of a new Whig paper, just started in Mercer, by JOHN B. BUTLER, Esq, late editor of the Mississinnewa War Club. This new paper has been rendered necessary by the defection of Clark, of the Luminary, who has gone over to the Liberty party. Mr. Butler supports Clay and Markle enthusiastically, and has the talents and acquirements to make an interesting sheet. We hope the Whigs of Mercer county will give him a first rate support.

General Conference.

We have not much additional intelligence from the General Conference. The resolutions preparatory to an amicable division of the Church were all passed, with slight amendments. Rev. Dr. Bangs, Dr. Peck, and Rev. James B. Finley were appointed Commissioners on the part of the M. E. Church, to treat with Commissioners from the Southern Church, provided such Commissioners are appointed. It is possible that the Southern Methodists may decline to divide after all when they come to consider the matter. The resolutions make provision for a peaceable division, provided the South wishes to divide, but they can remain if they choose.

The following, from the Christian Advocate and Journal, contains a list of the appointments of editors, &c. for the ensuing four years:

On Saturday afternoon George Lane was re-elected to the office of Book Agent in New York, and C. B. Tippett, of the Baltimore Conference, Assistant Book Agent. L. Swormsted, was also elected principal Book Agent for Cincinnati at the same time.

On Monday morning, the Conference proceeded in the election as follows.

For Assistant Agent, at Cincinnati, John T. Mitchell.

For Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, Charles Pitman.

Editor of the Quarterly Review, &c, G. Peck.

Editor of the Ladies' Repository, E. Thompson.

Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, T. E. Bond.

Assistant Editor, do G. Coles.

Editor of the Western Christian Advocate, C. Elliott.

Editor of the Christian Apologist, W. Nast.

Editor of the Southern Christian Advocate, W. M. Wightman.

Editor of the South-Western Christian Advocate, J. B. M'Ferrin.

Editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate, L. M. Lee.

Editor of the Nothern Christian Advocate, N. Rounds.

Editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, W. Hunter.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1844.

Little was done in either houses of Congress on Monday, except the presentation of Mr. Benton's proposition in the Senate for the annexation of Texas. The death of Hon. ALMOND H. READ was announced in both houses, the customary resolutions passed, and both houses adjourned.

Mr Benton's Bill was ordered to a second reading for the next day, and to be printed. The National Intelligencer has the following remarks on Mr. Benton's proposition:

As an exposition of his views in reference to the expediency of the prospective acquisition of the territory in question, the presentation of this bill is, if not a course due to his peculiar position relatively to the question, at least a fair and frank proposition. We presume, however, that, at this very late hour of the Session, and in the present uncertainty of public opinion on the subject, it is not the intention of Mr. Benton to press the bill to a decision at the present Session of Congress. At the next Session members will come together better prepared in every possible respect to act understandingly upon it, and to carry out whatever may then appear to them to be the will of the People in regard to it.

CONGRESS.

JUNE 11th.—In the Senate considerable business was transacted. A large number of memorials for the extension of the Naturalization Laws were presented. The Post Office Bill was passed. Mr. McDuffie's Texas Resolution was laid on the table by the decisive vote of 27 to 19! Mr. Adams proposed the Impeachment of the President, by offering the following resolution. Objections were made to iis reception, but the Speaker allowed it:—

Mr. Adams then presented according to the Constitution of the United States his Resolutions as follow:

Resolved, That the power of declaring war is expressly and exclusively delegated by the people of this Government to the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That any attempt to bring this country into a foreign war, with or without the consent of the Senate, is a flagrant violation of the powers belong ng to Congress, and will require of them all their Constitutional authority to vindicate their lawful powers.

The yeas and nays were called upon the motion to suspend, and by a party vote, nearly, the House refused to suspend the Rules, ayes 78, noes 108.

The bill providing for the sale of the Mineral lands was passed by a vote of 92 to 7. A message was received from the President vetoing the Eastern Harbor Bill, assigning as reasons that it was more local than the Western, and that there was no power in the Constitution to improve works of a sectional character. He objected to the Western Harbor Bill, but on account of the Mississippi river had signed it. The Previous Question was moved, and the Veto was sustained by a vote of 108 for and 84 against the Bill—not two-thirds. The President's Message was sent to the House! It was accompanied by all the documents heretofore communicated to the Senate, and in addition, certain other papers (anonymous letters and extracts of letters, &c.) which the Senate, considering, though communicated by the Executive, to be of a character unworthy of serious consideration, neither printed nor made public." (*Nat Intel.*) He says from the interest the Treaty had excited, he felt it to be his duty to communicate *all* the aforesaid documents and others not before made public. After some verbiage on the advantages of annexation, he goes on to say he has considered all the objections brought against it without being struck with their force; that a proposal to negotiate with Mexico would not be entertained by her for a moment; that Texas is now an independent nation *de facto* and *de jure*, and capable of negotiating for herself; that if she be not *now* annexed, the proposal to annex is certain of a final defeat; that the authors of the anonymous letters are citizens of Texas of the first respectability; that his confidence in the statement of Gen. Jackson and is own, to the purport that the Texas Government is about to propose a Commercial Treaty to England, offensive and defensive, has ripened into almost a certainty; invites the attention of the House to the letter of Mr. Everett on the conversation between Lords Brougham and Aberdeen; that though commercial or political relations may exist between two countries, either has a right to part with its sovereignty, and a third power has a right to change those relations by a voluntary treaty of union or annexation with either; that while we leave the European powers exclusive control over matters affecting their Continent, we claim a similar exemption from interference on their part; and closes by saying that, the great question now is, not how it shall be done, but shall it be done or not, and that the question now devolved on the House. The Message and Documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

GREAT ROBBERY AT ALBANY, N. Y.

The following particulars are given of a most daring robbery lately committed at Albany, N. Y.

Mr. McKie came up the river last night in the Albany, arriving here about half past 7 o'clock. He went from the boat to the City Hotel, where he was accustomed to stop; walked into the hall in the rear of the bar room; hung up his overcoat and carpet bag on a hook and went directly into the dining-room, where breakfast had just been served, without putting his baggage in care of anybody, or telling the barkeeper that it contained any thing of unusual value. When Mr. Mr. M'Kie came out from breakfast, the carpet bag, containing ten thousand dollars, was missing, and then Mr. M., for the first time, mentioned its contents. Inquiry being made at once, it was ascertained that a stranger had been seen in the reading room of the Hotel, just about breakfast time, and that the bar keeper, not fancying his looks had asked him if he wished for breakfast, to which he replied in the negative. Just then a number of persons came in from the boats, and the attention of the bar-keeper was engrossed by them. He had just disposed of them when Mr. McKie discovered and proclaimed his loss. Of course the suspicious looking individual, noticed by the bar keeper was gone; and a person coming up Market street, said that he met a man, answering the description and carrying a carpet bag in his hand hurrying towards the railroad.

All efforts to arrest him proved unavailing. We received a handbill, by yesterday morning's mail, dated June 10th, offering a reward of $2000 for the detection of the thief and recovery of the money.

The Overflowing of the Mississippi.

The editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, who is now travelling at the West, in a letter dated 24th of May, gives a description of the ruin occasioned by the present rise in the Mississippi. He says:

"I have just descended the valley of the Ohio, from Pittsburgh to Cairo, a small town at the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers; and have come up the latter river as far as St. Louis. The spectacle presented during my voyage has been one continued scene of devastation, infinitely varied and horribly picturesque. Owing to the recent rains, the waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries have attained a height which is unprecedented, except in the year 1785, when the waters rose some thirty feet above their ordinary level.—The extent of inundated lands, the number of log cabins carried away, and of animals swallowed up, are incalculable.

From Cairo to St. Louis are seen only abandoned farms, animals floating over prairies which have become lakes, and no longer offer them pasture. Sheep, oxen, horses, and cattle of various kinds must now seek their living on the waters, like the ducks, who are the only inhabitants that readily accommodate themselves to the altered state of things. The Mississippi is frightful; its stream, rapid enough always, is now a torrent, and twice the powerful steamboat which carried us was compelled to yield to the force of the current. The ghosts of whole forests float, with arms and hair erect, through this roaring abyss, and the steamboats are, at every instant, obliged to arrest their progress, lest they strike too rudely against these uprooted giants. At St. Louis the quay called the levee is submerged. Houses are abandoned, the water reaching the second story. The inhabitants of the small town opposite to St. Louis have fled to the fields, and the vessels, instead of following the usual sinuosities of the river, cut directly across lots, sometimes carrying away a chimney or the top of a tree. But, fortunately, the waters are abating."

The St. Louis Republican of June 5, latest date, says the river is still within a foot of the highest point, and that the upper rivers are all very full. They have a hard time of it down the river.

The Native Americans in Philadelphia held an immense meeting—estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand persons—in front of Independence Hall on Friday afternoon.

Resolutions were adopted, denouncing the treatment which their memorials for a 21 years' residence as preliminary to naturalization had received from the House of Representatives.

As no one voice could be heard by the immense assemblage, there resulted, in fact, four separate meetings, to each of which animating addresses were made.

Even a heavy fall of rain—that great damper of political gatherings as the Polkites experienced that same afternoon at Newark—had no effect to thin the number or abate the zeal.

There was, however, with much enthusiasm, no disorder.

We learn from the North American that arrangements are now in process for a general procession of the members of the various Native American Republican Associations of the City and County of Philadelphia, on the approaching Fourth of July. The gathering will be immense.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

Texas dates to 30th May have been received at New Orleans.

Emigrants are coming rapidly into the country. The brig Ocean from Antwerp brought 90, and reports a yet larger number preparing to emigrate.

The trial of Commodore Moore is progressing slowly. No further issue of Exchequer Bills will be made, till the amount in circulation is reduced to twenty thousand dollars.

The contest for the Presidency is conducted pretty sharply—the rival candidates are Gen'l Edward Burlerson and Doch. Anson Jones.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The following are the closing paragraphs of a speech of CASSIUS M. CLAY against the Annexation of Texas to the United States, delivered in Lexington, Ky., May 13, 1844, in reply to Hon. THOMAS F. MARSHALL. It is the only part of the speech which touches on the slave question. For soul-stirring, thrilling, burning eloquence, we have seldom read anything excelling these paragraphs:

The gentleman has not acted with his wonted magnanimity in alluding to slavery; he has already too many personal advantages over me to avail himself of any supposed unpopularity which may attach to me on account of my opinions upon this subject. I flatter myself that I am able to maintain my position, irrespective of any aid arising from this source; but if the time and occasion were suitable, I should not fear to meet the gentleman upon this broad ground. He has not allowed me to forget that we once stood upon the same principles; the letters of that gentleman to the Commonwealth in denunciation of slavery, have given him more reputation than all the other acts of his life summed up together. If we are now found moving in divergent paths, let the world say who has deserted the high way of right and enlightened patriotism.

I trust that I shall never shrink from the stern and unwiling duties which an elevated love of country shall impose upon me. I shall not at one time indulge in honied tones of an exalted philanthropy and a self-sacrificing patriotism to please the ear of mankind, but when the day of action comes, by my weight and influence deny the sincerity of my purpose. I shall not undertake to denounce the gentleman, but I cannot forget the graphic description of the lamentable evils which he attributed to the introduction of slavery into the South, and his concluding "curse on the tyrant hand that planted this dark plague spot upon her virgin bosom." Let him render not to me, but to that God whose curse he has to-day denounced in an opposite direction, an account, for his instrumentality in now attempting to plant this same "*damning curse*" on the forty unborn millions of Texas. If slavery was denounced by God on Ham and his descendants, then the blacks are not the legitimate inheritors of the curse—for, from the beginning of the world till the year 1442, Europe, at least, was free from negro slavery. Not till 1503 were blacks seen in America. If the curse of God in this respect rests upon any portion of mankind, then, till within the last three centuries, it rested only upon the whites; for up to that period the larger portion of the slaves of the world were whites. But I scorn to repel such an argument, better worthy of some cunning priest of the dark ages than creditable to a statesman of the nineteenth century. I have formed no such degrading idea of God, as this. My reason and observation teach me another lesson.

I look abroad over all harmonious and lovely nature, and conclude that God has willed the enjoyment of all animated beings, and that he has provided room enough for even the black to enjoy "liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

There is no portion of history, that fills me with such feelings of solemn and despairing interest, as when the Athenians, indulging a most fatal indolence and self delusion appropriated those revenues which sustained her navy and made her illustrious in Greece, to theatrical amusements and idle shows, and denounced death upon any man who should dare to propose a law to restore them to the cause of the country and the re-establishment of the glory of her name. Though Philip surrounded her with armed battallions, and traitors infested her inmost sanctuaries, and gave the sanction of the betrayed Gods to the ruin of their country—the patriots of Athens looked on the impenetrable phalanx that was about to crush them to powder, and could not open their mouths to arouse their countrymen from their fatal security and apply the remedy that woed them to touch and to live.

I cannot, I will not, I dare not, submit to this morbid sensibility upon the subject of slavery, which strips us of our strength and delivers us up naked and defenceless into the hands of our enemies.

As a Southern man, and in behalf of the South, I call upon the gentleman to know who has authorised him to place our safety upon any such self-destroying ground as he has assumed. What, because the North will not lend herself to this crusade against other nations, this fiendish propagandism—this forcible extension of slavery among a people, now declared by Mexico to be free and equal; shall we be told that the South will separate, and with Texas, from a Southern Union? Has the Southern paradise wrought out by Mr. McDuffie, in his late Senatorial speech so won upon the imagination and affections of the gentleman, that he is willing to take the Lethean draught which will sink all identity with the illustrious dead and living of a once glorious Union, and to appear in this new elysium beyond the dark and damning styx which eternally surrounds it? Washington! the just, the immortal, speaks to you to-night in his farewell address—he warns you against the terms North and South—he bids you brand those as traitors to all true liberty, who would produce disaffection between these States, and boldly bids you ever to remember that the palladium of your happiness and independence rests in the eternal union of the States. Who shall dare to counsel us to its dissolution? Have you counted the cost—have you looked consequences in the face—have you numbered the whites and the blacks of a Southern Republic—have you seen the indignant countenances of all christendom turned towards you—have you heard their voice? These American repudiators of their just debts—violators of treaties, these men who have disturbed the world with the cry of liberty, and caused blood in the name of equality to flow in every field in Europe, and redden every sea that surrounds her, they are now the propagandists of slavery—and the red and black flag of war is raised in its perpetuation and extension!

What do you ask of the North? Have you the souls of men, and can you ask them to play the supple tools in any such mad scheme as this? I shall not say what they have borne from slavery—I would have them love us as brethren, not hate us as the most dangerous of enemies—I would calm their rising spirits, not goad them on to madness and revenge. No. I will not say what the North have suffered from slavery. Yet I thank God that the spirit of freedom is not yet extinguished in their bosoms, nor Plymouth, nor Lexington, nor Bunker Hill, nor Trenton, nor Plattsburgh, nor Erie forgotten. Had they said less than they have said, they had not been fit compatriots for Kentuckians. Here is the letter of that world known jurist, Chancellor Kent, and the speech of Albert Gallatin, the associate of Jefferson, at the New York meeting, men of other days, speaking as it were from the dead, they warn us to forbear—to stand by "the Union as it is." Where is Webster and Everett, and Adams and Van Buren, and Seward, and Greeley, and Wright, and Birney, and Morris, and Corwin, and Pierpont, and Lonfellow, and the other leading minds in politics and literature? They tell us to stand "by the Union as it is." They say to us, "we have forbore till forbearance has ceased to be a virtue—we must stop here, our courtly complacency will carry us no further—we cannot join in misfortune and disgrace." The question is no longer whether we have any thing to do with slavery in the States now existent, but whether we shall anew, become participes criminis; it is not, with Texas and a slaveholding Senate, whether we assent to slavery, but whether we ourselves shall be slaves! The cry of other days comes back upon our slumbering memories, "Americans, liberty or slavery."—This shall yet swallow up the murmurings of party—no more the name of Democrat and Whig shall be heard among us—Federalists, Jeffersonians, Abolitionists, Nullifiers, and all other designations, shall be merged into a single designation,—on one side slavery, Texas and disunion," on the other, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseperable." That day has not yet come; but in the language of Adams, if come it must, I say, "let it come." Yes, I take up the language of the gentlemen, (Mr. Marshall) and repeat, "let it come—let it come."

I do not fear to trust the gallant sons of the wild and untrammeled forest to choose my banner, and if my country calls me to the fight it must be where virtue shall wreathe the crown of triumph for the living, and glory consecrate the memory of the dead.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

About 4 o'clock on Saturday evening, as the engineer was raising steam to put an engine in motion, connected with the Ohio Foundry, on Front and Butler sts. an explosion took place, which tore the boiler into pieces, and completely levelled the frame house, with a large chimney, and the adjoining fixtures and fences.

One large piece of the boiler, about ten feet long was forced through the side of the machine shop in the adjoining building and struck the tools from the hands of the workmen there, without destroying life, or seriously injuring any one. All the windows on that side of the machine shop were blown out. One of the flues was forced against the second story of a frame house near by, with such force as to cut off a stud—it glanced and fell into a ravine, without having collapsed. A large piece of the boiler fell about 200 feet off—it was observed and dodged by a man with his two children, over whose heads it passed. An iron bolt about four feet long was found on Congress st., several hundred feet distant, as was also a fragment of the boiler, in another direction. A grindstone, which lay over the engine, was picked up near the railroad depot! A brick forced along Front st., struck the curb stone at Yeatman & Shield's shop, a square or two distant, with such force as to break it into small fragments. Large pieces of timber blown above the roofs of neighboring houses, fell and forced their way through the roofs.—*Cin. Gaz., June* 10.

FROM HAYTI.—We have via New Orleans and Jamaica, later dates from Hayti. The Picayune thus condenses the accounts.

According to the Kingston Royal Gazette, President Herard's rule in Hayti is at an end. The Royal Mail Company's steamship Avon has reached Port Royal, having touched at Jacmel, and brings the unexpected information that Guerriere, Duc de Christophe, is now President of the whole Island of Hayti. Herard was still on the Spanish frontiers. The alarm was twice given at Jacmel that Herard's army was about to make an attack on the town. The fleet belonging to the Republic, consisting of one brig of 250 tons, mounting from 12 to 14 guns, five schooners and two sloops, all armed, has, declared in favor of Guerriere, and were lying at Jacmel when the Avon left.

The black party had gained the entire ascendency. A vessel, supposed to be the Griffon, (a French war steamship) steering towards Jacmel, was passed by the Avon. Several parties in Jacmel sent down specie by the Avon, to be lodged at Kingston, not deeming it safe to let it remain there.

A Kingston paper of the 14th ult., furnishes the annexed extract of a letter, dated Gonaives the 6th ult.

"The Cape has published a manifesto, by which they disown being under the authority of President Herard. They took possession of this town yesterday morning—all with due order, and all tranquil. They have at last succeeded in getting the worthy Col. Denie named General for this town and vicinity. All will now go on well."

PITTSBURGH—JUNE 15, 1844.

☞ The Post and Aurora both reiterate their assertions about Henry Clay having brow-beat Mr. Polk in the House of Representatives, which the craven-hearted Tennessean was too cowardly to resent, and the Post tries to show the "falsity" of our statement that Mr. Clay of Alabama was the man, by stating that he [Mr. C. C. Clay] was not a member of Congress, but a "member of the Senate at the time." We confess our ignorance.—We used to think that the Senate was an integral part of Congress, but it seems, according to our enlightened neighbor, that we were mistaken. We shall know better hereafter. But Henry Clay was not a member of Congress at the time either,—being only a member of the Senate; so our neighbor's argument won't hold good, and he must find some other logic to convict our statement of falsity.

GEO. M. DALLAS.

A correspondent to-day refers to the most *infamous* sentiments expressed by the Locofoco candidate for the Vice Presidency, Geo. M. Dallas, in a letter written about the time of the Convention to amend the Constitution of this State. Believing that our correspondent, and our readers generally, would wish to see the sentiments of Mr. Dallas, as given in that letter, in full, we copy them as follows:

"What may a Convention not do? It may re-organize our social existence, terminating and proscribing what it deemed injurious, and establishing what it preferred. IT MIGHT RESTORE THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY AMONG US; IT MIGHT MAKE A PENAL CODE AS BLOODY AS THAT OF DRACO; IT MIGHT WITHDRAW THE CHARTERS OF OUR CITIES; IT MIGHT SUPERCEDE A STANDING JUDICIARY BY A SCHEME OF OCCASIONAL UMPIRAGE; IT MIGHT PROHIBIT CERTAIN PROFESSIONS OR TRADES; IT MIGHT PERMANENTLY SUSPEND THE PRIVILEGE OF A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AND TAKE FROM US THE RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY."

Sentiments very similar to these were uttered about the same time by his brother-in-law, WILKINS, in this city, who said the Convention could establish a monarchy, &c.

Sentiments more untrue, and more infamous, were never before uttered in this country, and should have consigned their author to merited shame and contempt. The Locofoco leaders think differently, and have put him up for the second office in the gift of the people. He may be a very fit candidate for the Locofoco party, but certainly not for Vice President of the United States.

Mass Convention at Wellsville, Ohio.

By the following copy of a handbill, the Whigs of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will perceive that our Whig brethren of Wellsville and surrounding country, are going to have a Mass Convention on the third of July. From the facilities we enjoy of access to Wellsville by river, we doubt not Pittsburgh will be largely represented:

The Democratic Whigs of the 17th Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Jefferson, Carroll and Columbiana, will hold a Mass Convention on *Wednesday* 3d July next, to respond to the nomination of HENRY CLAY for President, THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN for Vice President, and MORDECAI BARTLEY for Governor of Ohio. A number of distinguished Speakers have been invited, and several have already consented to attend. Come up Whigs, and let us have an old fashioned (1840) Rally. Come and renew the covenant to adhere to, and carry out Whig principles or die in the last ditch. Our friends generally in Ohio are invited to attend, and the Whigs of Virginia and Pennsylvania will receive a cordial welcome.—Hon. M. Bartley, Hon. J. R. Giddings, Hon. E. Whittlesey, Hiram Griswold, Esq. and other distinguished gentlemen *will be present.*

A. C. H. SMITH, the first Judge of Herkimer co, New York, has been arrested and indicted on a charge of having forged a bond and mortgage for $700 to himself, to which he attached a certificate of acknowledgement, and the certificate of its being recorded by Munson, the County Clerk. He presided in his Court on Monday, and on Tuesday, last week, was arrested for the forgeries.

A correspondent of the Albany Atlas, writes:

His associate judges let him to bail in the sum of $1,000, in which several of his friends joined.—He assigned to them a partial security and has absconded. An officer has been despatched in pursuit of him, with but little chance of overtaking him. His brother, seeing the officer start in pursuit, jumped in the rear cars, doubtless with the object of apprizing the fugitive of his danger. The manner in which Smith kept this matter so long concealed was this: In 1833 he sold the mortgage to Miss Tallman, of Fairfield, and has ever since paid up the interest, pretending to have received it from Boyer. This probably makes a continued altering, and prevents the statute of limitations from attaching. It is now understood that several similar instances of villainy have come to light.

JOSEPH MARKLE.

An admirable likeness of General Markle was a month since, painted by Cogswell, of Pittsburgh, and brought to this city. Mr Duval caused it to be put into the hands of one of his most skilful lithographists, and copies have thus been multiplied—They will be desired by the Whigs; and to make them more desirable, the artist has decorated the picture with appropriate emblems.—*U. S. Gaz.*

We are informed by Mr. COGSWELL that copies of this lithograph will be for sale in this city in a day or two, when the numerous friends of Gen. MARKLE will have an opportunity of obtaining them.

INDIANA IN THE FIELD.—The Fort Wayne Times has a glorious account of an immense mass meeting, held by the Whigs of Indiana on the Old Tippecanoe Battle Ground, on the 29th ult.

Some twenty five thousand good men and true, came together to ratify the nominations of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN, and the speakers were such men as Richard W. Thompson, Henry S. Lane, Parker, Biddle, and others. The spirit and enthusiasm manifested leaves little doubt what will be the result of the great battle. Indiana will be true to the cause of Henry Clay and the Country.

From the National Intelligencer.

BRUTUM FULMEN.

The following extract of a letter, said to have been written to a Senator of the United States, has just caught our eye in the Old School (Tyler) Republican.

"HERMITAGE, May 3, 1844.

"The Senator who votes against the ratification of the treaty must be a traitor to the best interests of our beloved country, whatever pretext he may attempt to shield himself under. "ANDREW JACKSON."

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, June 11, 1844.

The most important items of this day were given in our paper yesterday. There are, however, some additional items of interest.

In *Senate*, Memorials were presented in great numbers by Messrs Archer, Rives, and Buchanan, asking Congress to amend the naturalization laws so that foreigners should be required to reside here for for twenty one years before entitled to vote. The memorials were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.—Mr. Archer presented 11 others.

Mr. Berrien, as Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, was asked if the Committee would have time to report upon these memorials at the present session of Congress, and was understood to say that they would not. The time was too limited to give the subject adequate consideration.

Mr. Benton called up his bill to annex Texas with the view of changing one of the provisions in regard to the Boundary. Without any action upon the Bill it took its place among the general orders.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and it was understood rejected several nominations.

In the *House* Mr. Adams asked leave to present and have referred two memorials from Native Americans, asking Congress to amend the Naturalization Laws.

Mr Weller objected to the reception of these memorials.

Mr. Adams moved to suspend the Rules with a view of having them presented and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and upon this motion the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Adams said that he desired an expression of opinions upon these petitions by the House. He would not if he could help it, have them rejected under "the gag."

The House refused to suspend. Ayes, 35, noes 94.

As soon as the vote was announced several messages in writing were announced by the Private Secretary of the President, John Tyler, Jr., from the President. The reading was called for, and one of them was found to relate to TEXAS.

The message will be found in another column.

The Message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

No other business of interest took place, except the offering of the impeachment resolution of Mr. Adams, and the vote on the veto of the east ern Harbor Bill, which we noticed yesterday.

TEXAS.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

The Treaty negotiated by the Executive with the Republic of Texas, without a departure from any form of proceeding customarily observed in the negotiation of treaties, for the annexation of that Republic to the United States, have been rejected by the Senate, and the subject having excited on the part of the People no ordinary degree of interest, I feel it to be my duty to communicate for your consideration the rejected Treaty, together with all the correspondence and documents which have heretofore been submitted to the Senate in its Executive sessions.

The papers communicated embrace not only the series already made public by orders of the Senate, but others from which the veil of secrecy has not been removed by that body, but which I deem to be essential to a just appreciation of the entire question. While the Treaty was pending before the Senate, I did not consider it compatible with the just rights of that body or consistent with the respect entertained for it to bring this important subject before you. The power of Congress is, however, fully competent, in some other form of proceeding, to accomplish every thing that a formal ratification of the Treaty could have accomplished; and I therefore feel that I should but imperfectly discharge my duty to yourselves or the country, if I failed to lay before you every thing in the possession of the Executive which would enable you to act with full light on the subject, if you should deem it proper to take any action upon it.

I regard the question involved in these proceedings as one of vast magnitude, and as addressing itself to interests of an elevated and enduring character. A Republic coterminous in territory with our own—of immense resources, which require only to be brought under the influence of our confederate and free system in order to be fully developed—promising at no distant day, through the fertility of its soil, nearly if not entirely to duplicate the exports of the country, thereby making an addition to the carrying trade to an amount almost incalculable, and giving a new impulse of immense importance to the commercial, manufacturing, agricultural and shipping interests of the Union, and at the same time affording protection to an exposed frontier, and placing the whole country in a condition of security and repose—a territory settled mostly by emigrants from the United States who will bring back with them in the act of reoccupation an unconquerable love of freedom and an ardent attachment to our free institutions—Such a question could not fail to interest most deeply in its success those who under the Constitution have become responsible for the faithful administration of public affairs. I have regarded it as not a little fortunate that the question involved was no way sectional or local; but addressed itself to the interests of every part of the country, and made its appeal to the glory of the American name.

It is due to the occasion to say that I have carefully reconsidered the objections which have been urged to immediate action upon the subject without in any degeree having been struck with their force. It has been objected that the measure of Annexation should be preceded by the consent of Mexico. To preserve the most friendly relations with Mexico; to concede to her not grudgingly but freely all her rights; to negociate fairly and frankly with her as to the question of boundary; to render her, in a word, the fullest and most ample recompense for any loss she might convince us she had sustained, fully accords with the feelings and views the Executive has always entertained.

But negotiations in advance of Annexation would prove not only abortive, but might be regarded as offensive to Mexico, and insulting to Texas. Mexico would not, I am persuaded give ear for a moment to an attempt at negotiation in advance, except for the whole territory of Texas. While all the world besides regards Texas as an independent Power, Mexico chooses to look upon her as a revolted Province. Nor could we negotiate with Mexico for Texas, without admitting that our recognition of her independence was fraudulent, delusive, or void. It is only after acquiring Texas, that the question of boundary can arise between the United States and Mexico, a question purposely left open for negotiation with Mexico, as affording the best opportunity for the most friendly and pacific arrangements.

The Executive has dealt with Texas as a Power independent of all others; both *de facto* and *de jure*. She was an independent State of the Confederation of Mexican Republics.—When, by violent resolution, Mexico declared the Confederation at an end, Texas owed her no longer allegiance, but claimed, and has maintained the right for eight years to a separate and distinct position. During that period, no army has invaded her with a view to her reconquest, and if she has not yet established her right to be treated as a nation independent *de facto* and *de jure*; it would be difficult to say at what period she will attain to that condition.

Nor can we by any fair or any legitimate inference be accused of violating any treaty stipulations with Mexico. The treaties with Mexico give no guarantee of any sort, and are co-existent with a similar treaty with Texas. So have we treaties with most of the nations of the earth which are equally as much violated by the annexation of Texas to the United States, as would be our treaty with Mexico. The Treaty is merely commercial, and intended as the instrument for more accurately defining the rights and securing the interests of the citizens of each country. What bad faith can be implied or charged upon the Government of the United States for successfully negotiating with an independent power upon any subject not violating the stipulation of such Treaty, I confess my inability to discern.

The objections which have been taken to the enlargement of our territory were urged with much zeal against the acquisition of Louisiana—and yet the futility of such has long since been fully demonstrated. Since that period a new Power has been introduced into the affairs of the world, which has for all practical purposes, brought Texas much nearer to the seat of Government than Louisiana was at the time of its annexation. Distant regions are, by the application of the steam engine, brought within a close proximity.

With the views which I entertain on the subject, I should prove faithless to the high trust which the Constitution has devolved upon me if I neglected to invite the attention of the Representatives of the People to it, at the earliest moment that a due respect for the Senate would allow me to do so. I should find in the urgency of the matter a sufficient apology, if one was wanting, since annexation is to encounter a great if not certain hazard of final defeat, if something be not *now* done to prevent it. Upon this pointly I cannot too impressive, invite your attention to my message of the 16th May, and to the documents which accompany it, which have not heretofore been made public. If it be objected that the names of the writers of some of the private letters are withheld, all that I can say is, that it is done for reasons regarded as altogether adequate, and that the writers are persons of the first respectability and citizens of Texas, and have such means of obtaining information as to entitle their sentiments to full credit. Nor has any thing occurred to weaken, but, on the contrary, much to confirm, my confidence in the statements of General Jackson, and my own statement made at the close of that message, in the belief, amounting almost to certainty, "that instructions have already been given by the Texan Government to propose to the Government of Great Britain, forthwith, on the failure, (of the Treaty) to enter into a treaty of commerce, and an alliance, offensive and defensive."

I also particularly invite your attention to the letter from Mr. Everett, our Envoy at London, containing an account of a conversation in the House of Lords which lately occurred between Lords Brougham & Aberdeen in relation to the question of Annexation. Nor can I do so without the expression of some surprise at the language the Minister of Foreign affairs employed upon that occasion. That a kingdom which is made what it now is by repeated acts of annexation, beginning from the time of the Heptarchy and concluding with the annexation of the kingdoms of Ireland and Scotland, should perceive any principle, either novel or serious, in the late proceedings of the American Executive in regard to Texas, is well calculated to excite surprise.

If it be pretended that, because of commercial or political relations which may exist between two countries, neither has a right to part with its sovereignty, and that no third power can change those relations by a voluntary treaty of union or annexation, then it would seem to follow that an annexation to be achieved by force of arms in the prosecution of a just and necessary war, could in no way be justified; and yet it is presumed that Great Britain would be the last nation in the world to maintain any such doctrine. The commercial and political relations of many of the countries of Europe have undergone repeated changes by voluntary treaties, by conquest, and by partitions of their territories, without any question as to the right, under the public law. The question, in this view of it, can be considered as neither serious nor novel.

I will not permit myself to believe that the British Minister designed to bring himself to any such conclusion; but it is impossible for us to be blind to the fact, that the statements contained in Mr Everett's despatch are well worthy of serious consideration. The Government and People of the United States have never evinced, nor do they feel and desire to interfere in public questions not affecting the relations existing between the States of the American continent.

We leave the European powers exclusive control over matters affecting their Continent and relations of their different States.

The United States claim a similar exemption from any such interference on their part. The Treaty with Texas was negociated from considerations of a high public policy influencing the conduct of the two Republics. We have treated with Texas as an independent power, solely with a view of bettering the condition of the two countries. If annexation in any form occur, it will arise from the free and unfettered action of the People of the two countries; and it seems altogether becoming in me to say that the honor of the country, the dignity of the American name, and the permanent interests of the United States would forbid acquiescence in any such interference. No one can more highly appreciate the value of peace to both Great Britain and the United States, and the capacity of each to do injury to the other than myself; but peace can best be preserved by maintaining firmly the rights which belong to us as an independent community.

So much I have considered it proper for me to say, and it becomes me only to add, that while I have regarded the Annexation to be accomplished by treaty as the most suitable form in which it could be effected, should Congress deem it proper to resort to any other expedient compatible with the Constitution, and likely to accomplish the object, I stand prepared to yield my most prompt and active cooperation.

The great question is not as to the manner in which it can be done, but whether it shall be accomplished or not.

The responsibility of deciding this question is now devolved upon you.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, June 10, 1844

Closing Scenes of the General Conference of the M. E. Church:

D. P. Kidder was elected Editor of the Sunday School Advocate and S. S. Books.

Mr. Porter of New England moved that the Conference now proceed to fix the place for holding the next General Conference. Agreed to, and on the first ballot a majority voted in favor of meeting at Pittsburgh, and that place was accordingly fixed as the seat of the Conference in 1848.

Dr. Durbin, from the Committee of three appointed to consider the Protest of the Southern delegations in the case of Bishop Andrew presented a report, which was read at length. It was a very able document, and commanded the earnest attention of the Conference.

G. F. Pierce offered a resolution declaring that the Conference, by ordering the Reply to the Southern Protest to be placed on the Journal, had sanctioned and endorsed that Reply. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Cartwright, the Journal of the evening's proceedings was read and approved, and then, at a quarter past 12 o'clock, after prayer by Mr. D

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

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PITTSBURGH—JUNE 18, 1844

Proceedings of the Whig State Central Committee.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee held at Harrisburgh, June 3, 1844, the following circular was adopted and directed to be published.

To the friends of Reform and good Government in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

From communications received from all quarters of the State and more particularly from the central parts, it appears that fearful apprehensions are entertained that if the Reverend Henry A. Muhlenberg shall be elected Governor, his election will be followed by most disastrous consequences. However he may be esteemed by his personal friends, it is believed that many of the most reckless politicians in the state, who have heretofore been doing much mischief, are now banded together for the purpose of trying first to secure his election, and then to use the occasion for their own selfish purposes. In the event of the success of their candidate, it is greatly feared that they will have a controlling influence in our councils.

In accordance with the wishes of their numerous correspondents, strongly and earnestly expressed, the Committee recommend that meetings of the Clay and Markle Clubs, and of the citizens of every Township in the Commonwealth, be held on the 4 h day of July next, and that Clubs or associations be formed on that day in each Township where they are not already formed, for the purposes of correspondence, consultation, and concert of action in diffusing informat on among the people. The Clubs or associations so formed, are requested as soon as possible to communicate the names and address of their respective officers, with the number of their members, to CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq., (President of the National Clay Club,) Philadelphia. That Club having already established an extensive and useful correspondence throughout the State, will communicate with, and act as auxiliary to the State Committee.

The committee are enabled to give the strongest assurances of the general favor with which the nomination of General Markle has been received throughout the State. CLAY—MARKLE, and THE TARIFF is the people's motto—while that of our opponents is *Polk—Muhlenberg and Texas!*

The spirit of the Whigs, and of all who advocate Whig measures in Pennsylvania, is thoroughly aroused, and if we persevere in our united efforts, we shall not only be successful in October, but victory will follow in November as a matter of course —HENRY CLAY and JOSEPH MARKLE are the representatives of the same principles, and the friends of the one should be the firm supporters of the other.

JOHN REED, *Chairman.*

Attest: HENRY PEFFER, *Secretary.*

☞All the papers in the State favorable to the cause, will please publish the above circular.

☞The committee have adopted an address which will be published in a few days.

VETO OF THE EASTERN HARBOR BILL.

The veto of this bill excites great and just indignation in the east, not only on account of the loss of important and necessary improvements, but also on account of the invidious distinction made between the *east* and *west*. The responsibility of its final defeat, in the House, must rest upon the friends of JAMES K. POLK, who voted in favor of the veto! Not *one Whig*, east, west, north or south, voted for the overthrow of the bill by sustaining the veto while *eighty-four Locofocos*, and among them every Tennessee Locofoco, A. V. Brown, Cave Johnson, &c., the immediate neighbors and supporters of *Polk*, sustained the high-handed veto of President Tyler. What will New York, who asked for a pittance to improve the Hudson, say to this? What will Pennsylvania, what will Virginia, who required a little assistance for the improvement of the Delaware and James rivers? These states will not forget this insult of Mr. Polk's friends.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Senator Allen denounces the attempt of the Native Americans to procure an alteration of the Naturalization Laws as "an attempt to trample upon and oppress that portion of our population which is composed of foreign-born citizens!"

The Honorable Petticoat Senator has gone off half-cocked as usual. It would be hard for him to tell what right it takes away from "foreign-born *citizens!*" Where's the trampling? What's the oppression? Will it make them any less citizens than now? Is it an injury to them to change the laws so that henceforth citizens shall no more be made on the past terms? Have we not a right to regulate the conditions of admission to citizenship among us?

Citizens already among us have no reason to complain of any action to affect those who may yet come in, and it is for them, as well as for Native Americans to take into serious consideration whether the interests of all *citizens*, whether foreign or native-born, do not require some change in our naturalization laws.

☞Mr. Benton's proposition to annex Texas does not meet with much favor. A majority of the people at the north are opposed to any further acquisition of territory, and the annexationists of the South are not satisfied with anything except the *immediate* annexation of the whole territory claimed in the treaty. This is a matter in which no compromises should be made. We want no further territory, and should resist the annexation of any. Let Texas remain an independent Government, and let the United States and Great Britain, if need be, guarantee her independence and then leave her to manage her own affairs.

More of the Texas Plot.

The New Orleans Bulletin, of June 6, a paper fierce for annexation, publishes the following:

Extract of a letter from an intelligent citizen of Texas, dated at Galveston, May 30.

"It is indispensable that the measure of annexation, if desired by the United States, shall be concluded now. The people here begin to wax impatient, and *next year* it will be too late. England will get her *sop*, and after that I am sure no treaty can be ratified in the Texan Congress. Galveston will be made a *free port* and all the powers at Washington cannot prevail against her.

"There are now between twenty-five and thirty ships and brigs in this port, loading with Cotton, &c., *all foreign*; ONE only belongs to the United States. If such things happen in the green tree, what will be done in the dry?"

"A part of the "Home Squadron" is now at anchor in sight without the bar. In a few days the remainder, amounting to some ten or fifteen ships and two war steamers, will join them."

CONGRESS.

As the session of Congress draws near to a close, the proceedings increase in interest, but from the hurry of doing business, they are necessarily very confused. The adjournment, d ubtless, took place yesterday.

FRIDAY, June 14, 1844.

The President sent a communication to the Senate covering the correspondence between the late Minister to Mexico and the Mexican Secretary of State.

The Bill to elect President and Vice President in one day was taken up, and being likely to lead to a lengthened debate it was laid on the table.

Mr. McDuffie twice during the day expressed a great desire to reply to Mr. Benton's speech made yesterday upon the subject of Texas, and moved for action upon the Bill for that purpose. Mr. Evans begged for mercy while so much important business was pending, and persuaded Mr. McDuffie to postpone his remarks until to-morrow.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was next brought before the Senate upon amendments moved by the Naval Committee. The Senate disagreed with the House as to the entire abolition of the Spirit Ration, and by a vote of 24 to 16 rejected the amendment of Mr. Hyle. As the law now stands the sailor may commute for his "grog."

The SENATE also disagreed with the House as to corporeal punishment and thus preserved the law as it is. The Senate at half past two took a recess.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Dunlap, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a Bill for the extension of Morse's Telegraph to New York city.

THE BOOKS.—Mr Winthrop of Mass. presented a Resolution which put the House into almost the worst uproar of the session. It proposed that the members of the present Congress should be allowed the same books as were allowed to the members of the 26th and 27 h Congress, provided that it should not be necessary to reprint them.

The question recurred upon adopting the Resolution, and it was carried by a vote of five to one, *because the yeas and nays were not ordered.*

A bill for the payment of certain Cherokee claims involved in the difficulties of 1836, was discussed a while and then passed.

This much the Baltimore American has by regular letter. The balance of the day and night proceedings were reported by Morse's Telegraph, as below. This 'wonderful invention of the age' was in operation throughout the entire day, and the Office at Baltimore end of the line of communication, under the management of Mr. VAIL, was thronged by ladies and gentlemen, eager to obtain a sight of the Register, and the *modus operandi* by which communications are sent backward and forward with the rapidity of thought.

MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

Telegraphic despatch from the Baltimore American,

WASHINGTON, June 14, 6½ P. M.

SENATE.—The Senate resumed the transaction of business at half past four o'clock.

I have just learned that S. J. K Handy, Esq., has been confirmed by the Senate as Naval officer for the port of Baltimore.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Adams asked for the adoption of the resolution calling for any correspondence with the Spanish Government not communicated since 1814. Agreed to.

The Louisiana and Arkansas Land Claim Bills were considered. A motion was made to lay on the table, which was dissented from—ayes 81, noes 85. The bill was then passed—ayes 86, noes 84.

The Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the extension of the Telegraph from Baltimore to New York, reported a Bill favorable to the extension.

LATER.

JUNE 14, HALF-PAST EIGHT, P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—At half-past six o'clock the House asked a Committee of Conference of the Senate, on disagreeing amendments.

SENATE.—The Senate is still in Executive Session. A number of nominations have been rejected, and several have been confirmed.—Mr. Lemuel Williams has been confirmed as Collector of the port of Boston. Mr. B. Green of New Jersey, has been nominated as Secretary of the Treasury.

NINE AND A HALF O'CLOCK P. M.

SENATE.—C. G. FERRIS, nominated as Collector of New York, has been rejected by a large vote.

LATEST.

FORTY MINUTES PAST 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—All the Appropriation Bills have been sent to the Senate, except the Navy Bill. The House adjourned.

SENATE.—A motion to postpone the Railroad Iron Bill to next December has been lost by a tie vote. The motion was then renewed and agreed to. The Senate then adjourned.

THE REVENUE CUTTER "JOHN TYLER."—We have watched the progress of this specimen of Naval architecture with very considerable interest. It, of course, has to a fresh water lark many novelties to attract attention, apart from the circumstance of its being built in the Iron City, and these have been the object of eager attention to us since the keel was first laid; and so, indeed, they have been to multitudes beside ourselves. Though we never before saw a real *bona fide* sea vessel, this is not the first ship built here.

The "John Tyler" is now so far advanced, preparations are making for launching, the ways are completed down to the water, ready to give her a slide when the time comes. Part of her bow-sprit is shipped. Her boilers are in their places, and her engines being put in as fast as possible. The job of putting the boilers in was one of the greatest mechanical feats ever attempted in this city: they weighed about seventeen and one-half tons each; the task was to raise them from the ground above the side of the vessel, and then to lower them into their places. It was accomplished, however, without an accident. It is intended to have all the machinery in her before launching, a measure rendered necessary from the circumstance that in many places parts of it are connected with the sheating of the vessel, to which access cannot be had after she is in the water.

The wheels or propellers, after Hunter's plan, are curious affairs. It is well known that they are to be submerged and protrude from the side of the vessel. They are, of course, circular, and work on an upright shaft within a box made in the side of the vessel. They are, we believe, about 22 feet in diameter, are made wholly of Iron; the body of the propeller is a hollow box of sheet iron perfectly water tight, with paddles of the same material strongly secured to the box and extending from it about 22 inches. On account of the space they occupy one is placed forward of the other. It was at first a perplexing affair how to dispose of them. It was feared that if placed near each other in the centre of the vessel, the weight would seriously affect her strength, if, indeed, they did not break her back when added to the weight of the boilers, engines, &c., but this difficulty was disposed of, when, on calculation, it was found they would displace more water than what would equal their own weight, and consequently that they would actually be of service in buoying the vessel up.

To stand at her bow and look along her straight keel, the sharp cut-water, and gradual swell to the bulge in the centre, one cannot avoid the opinion that she will be a remarkably fast sailer. Her bow is ornamented with a cast-iron Eagle with wings spread for flight. Her spars we believe are all completed. Her rigging manufactured by John Irvin & Sons, is nearly done, and in fact, everything is in a state of forwardness. This vessel is contracted for at a specific price per pound and of course her cost cannot be computed till it is finished. Our want of knowledge of the technical terms used in Naval Architecture prevent our giving a more minute description.

NATIVE AMERICAN MEETINGS are increasing in the eastern part of this state. A large and respectable meeting was held in Lancaster on Wednesday 5th inst, and adjourned to meet on the 4th of July.

A. H. Jackson, of Carthage, Illinois, publishes a letter in the Warsaw Signal, in which he states that he lived sometime in Nauvoo, and was in the full confidence of Joe Smith: that Joe told him he was an atheist in principle, and merely used his religion as a means of humbugging others. He says that Joe told him of his having hired Rockwell to assassinate Gov. Boggs, and employed him to try to liberate Rockwell. He says also, that Joe offered him $3,000 to assassinate Boggs after Rockwell's failure. He states many other hard things about Joe and his retainers. All this may be true or false, but if true, they do not give us a very favorable impression as to the character of the man who makes the statements.

George Weeks, a white man, had his trial at St. Clairsville, Ohio, last week, for shooting a negro. The jury found a verdict of guilty of murder in the First degree. He was to be sentenced on Saturday.

PITTSBURGH—JUNE 19, 1844.

The Sabbath.

Our readers will not regret the space occupied today by the Address on the Sabbath, when they come to read it. It is well written, and commends itself by the force of its arguments to the attention of every lover of his kind and his country. Viewed as a civil institution, (which is the ground most appropriate to a secular paper,) the Sabbath is an institution which will favorably compare with any other which we enjoy. In fact its acknowledgment and observance are absolutely necessary to our very existence. Destroy the Sabbath, and we destroy civil government, social happiness, and all true liberty. That nation which acknowledges and observes the Sabbath covers herself with a crown of glory, and erects around herself an impenetrable shield of adamant, more secure than all the navies and engines of war ever invented; while that nation which despises and discards the Sabbath, however otherwise protected by the arts of man lays the foundation for her speedy and inevitable overthrow. As good citizens, as true patriots, we should then revere the Sabbath.

Infidelity—Association.

The Spirit of the Age has commenced the publication of an article in defence of Fourierism, headed "Association," the first part of which appeared yesterday. This article is of the usual transcendental, canting character of almost every thing from that quarter, and is highly spiced with the rankest infidelity. The object of the writer is to show that Association will accomplish the restoration of man to his pristine state of paradisiacal innocence. The "fragmentary" state of man, according to this writer is the "fallen" state. The "Societary" state is the *restored* state, or as as the writer states it, "the earth must be subject to the divine curse, and man cannot exercise dominion over it until all the members of the human family become one Societary Man, prefigured by the physical body of the incarnate Jesus."

The following is a specimen of the transcendental style of this writer, and of the doctrines he inculcates:

"In regard to the third objection, viz: to total depravity, I admitted and strongly insisted upon the fact, that men are totally depraved in all their thoughts and actions, while *existing in subversive society*, and opposing a change to societary unity in Christ. There are three unities,—unity of man with God, unity of man with man, as societary man—and unity of man with the laws which the Deity has assigned to Nature;—these three unities are necessary to destroy the total depravity of man; and now is the accepted time, when we see the evils which afflict us, to escape from them."

How many persons will be led astray by such perversion of Holy Writ and common sense, we know not, but as we have now in Joe Smith and Mormonism a standing evidence of the ignorance and folly, and depravity of man, we need not be surprised to see thousands running after a mysticism, which neither they nor their teachers understand. How different from the above is the simple and beautiful teachings of Christ, in which a way-faring man, though a fool, need not err.

POLK REPUDIATED IN PHILADELPHIA.—A large "Democratic meeting" held in Kensington on the 10th inst., denounced the nomination of *James K. Polk*, because he is opposed "to a proper tariff for the manufacturers, mechanics, and laboring classes of our country;" that he cannot carry the electoral vote of Pennsylvania," and that he ought to withdraw.

The resolutions were directed to be published "in all the democratic papers in the Union."

THE POLKA.—Referring to this fashionable dance, which the Locofoco nomination at Baltimore has brought much into notice, the Alexandria Gazette says—

"It should be known that the *movement* of the Polka is "one step *forward* and two *backwards*."—Our friends of the Locofoco party are to dance this new fandango in November next, to the tune of 'Old Dan Tucker.'

Get out of the way—you're all unlucky,
Clear the track for old Kentucky!"

The Nashville Union, the organ of Polk and Jackson, holds the following language:—

"We wish it borne in mind, that the oppressive Tariff of 1842 has been condemned by every true democrat, and by none more decided by than Mr Van Buren. THAT ITS PROVISIONS ARE VIEWED WITH ABHORRENCE BY GOVERNOR POLK AND ALL HIS FRIENDS WE NEED NOT REPEAT."

An Extra Session of Congress!

Rumor says this is to be the next new freak of a reckless administration, bent on war and annexation at all hazards. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier, speaking of Calhoun and annexation, says:

But Mr. Calhoun intends to keep hold of this [Texas] capital, if possible. He eyes the wily stratagems of his enemy, [Benton] and seeks to thwart them with *coups d'essai*. He has already, through Mr. McDuffie, who finally has lent himself to his views, introduced a joint resolution for the annexation, embodying the general characteristics of the tretay. This will not pass and Mr Calhoun knows it. He has another measure in reserve, the convocation of an *extra meeting of Congress*. Upon this he is resolved, and is urging the President to the determination. If he succeeds in this preliminary, he will still be more unfortunate in the consequences. The country will be exasperated to find its sentiment so carlessly trifled with, and Congress itself will fear a compromise of its dignity. Besides, the history of extra sessions is prophetic against such course. When has one enured to the benefit of the party that invoked it, or to the good of the country? If Mr. Calhoun were a man capable of an argument, or sensible to advise, his friends could never better remonstrate.—But in the occupancy of a single idea, he is wholly intractable.

The Loco Focos persist in their slanders up on Mr. Clay though even the most violent of them are becoming ashamed of their disreputable work. Some of them have attempted to prove their malignant and utterly groundless assertion, that Mr Clay is a "professional gambler," by citing the statement of a Mr. McCalla, that he *knows men* who have seen him play at cards on board a steamboat! This, frivilous and contemptible as it is, rests upon no authority, but is the mere assertion, at second hand, of an individual who nobody knows, and who does not pretend to know anything of the matter himself. If *Mr. Clay* will deny it he promises to name persons who will prove it!—This is perfectly in keeping with the usual course of Loco Foco slander. The policy of the mouthpieces of that party is to *invent* scurrilous slanders concerning Mr. Clay and then demand that they be believed, until he choses to contradict them.

On the same plan, and for a similar purpose a card was published, purporting to be signed by a Mr Gholson, saying that he heard Mr. Clay use disrespectful language towardss Mr. Polk. Whether there is any such person in existence as Mr. Gholson or not, we have no means of judging.

But we are glad to see that even the Locofoco papers themselves are becoming ashamed of these miserable slanders, and indicate an intention hereafter to pursue a more manly and honorable course. The Evening Post says:

"It is a doubtful question, in our minds, how far the private habits of a politician are to be made the topics of public controversy. No man is rendered less able to discharge the duties of an office by the fact that he sometimes plays at games of hazard."

The Pennsylvanian speaks to the same purpose, and even the Plebeian thus unwontedly alludes to the distinguished object of its constant abuse:

"We cannot, notwithstanding his (Mr. Clay's) many vicious practices, but admire the splendid talents of the man; and we think it would be infinitely better that his friends should candidly confess his many and grievous faults, while the whole country will do honor to the high talent and those good qualities of the heart that he undoubtedly possesses."

We hope, therefore, to hear no more of these wretched slanders.—*N. Y. Courier and Enq.*

From the United States Gazette.

ADDRESS OF THE STATE SABBATH CONVENTION.

HELD IN THE STATE CAPITOL AT HARRISBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, MAY 30TH AND 31ST, 1844.

Fellow Citizens: The Convention, embracing Delegates from all parts of the Commonwealth, representing almost every Christian denomination and every profession and occupation in life, make no apology for thus addressing their fellow citizens. That the Sabbath is of divine origin and coeval with the race, and that its observance for sacred purposes is required by the command of God, and enforced by the highest considerations of public benefit, civil, social, and religious, few will question.

That it has been, and is so fearfully descerated in our land, as to jeopard alike the purity and progress of Christianity, as well as that public morality on which depend the peace and order of families, and the perpetuity of our free institutions, is painfully evident. Who does not know that the grand improvements of the age have started half a thousand steamboats, North, South, East and West freighted with 10,000 immortal souls, to course our harbors, lakes and river, on the Sabbath—the evidence and the means of wide spread moral corruption?—Who is not aware that our canals and railroads open the sluices from our great cities, through which is poured the weekly tide of Sabbath desecration, upon remote and peaceful villages; to furnish time, place and excitement, for the collection of a rabble, "who fear not God nor regard man?" Who does not know that, to the utmost limits of western migration, is sent, at the public expense, the Sabbath stage with its open testimony that the Lord's day is not worth observance? Are not these public wholesale exhibitions of Sabbath profanation, but the type of that individual moral recklessness and impiety, in which they have their origin and sustenance? How many thousands of captains and crews, stage drivers and passengers, collectors and lock-tenders, grocers, and bar-keepers, post-masters, agents and clerks, are drawn into this vortex of sin!

What baneful elements are here thrown with a broad cast over the youthful mind. How lamentable the depravity which has grasped the proudest discoveries and inventions of the age, and degraded them into instruments of Sabbath violation.

And when we turn from these vast and migratory machines for moral corruption, do we not find in the permanent habits of society much to call forth our anxiety? Thousands of halls of dissipation thrown open on the Sabbath, ostensibly to meet the wants of the travelling public, but in fact, collecting young men "in the dew of their youth," to associate with the confirmed inebriate, and to meet the fascination of the same cup which has made him an outcast from society! What multitudes are driven to Sabbath desecration, by the Monday markets and Monday newspaper-press of our great cities!

What crowds are led to our wharves, by the habit always too common of selecting the Sabbath for starting our ships and steamboats on their outward voyages! How many hackmen, draymen and porters are demanded to meet the convenience of Sabbath travellers! How slight the apology that leads thousands of merchants to their books, mechanics to their shops, and agriculturists to their fields on the Sabbath?—What masses select the Sabbath for pleasure excursions, social visiting and feasting, while their children and youth are left to roam at large without religious instruction, guidance, or restraint.

One half the adult population of our cities and of our country at large, almost never enter the sanctuary! Where are they on the Sabbath? What are their occupations? Can it be assumed, in the absence of all testimony, and against all probability, that they are hallowing the day of the Lord in their own dwellings? It is not more reasonable to suppose, that the same causes which insulate them from the sanctuary, also separate them from communion with the Bible and from the influence of serious reflection, and leave them to vagrant sauntering and idleness, worldiness and sin?

It is admitted that by the blessing of God upon the efforts of good men, there has, within the last few years, been substantial and most grateful improvement in Sabbath consecration; but that the painful acts to which we have adverted still exist, in a degree adapted to excite just alarm, is too obvious for proof.

What then shall be done? Shall we give up the Sabbath? and leave this beautiful land, the rich inheritance of our children, to the darkness of spiritual ignorance, the degradation of sensuality, the madness and anarchy of unregulated passion, and the final curse of Almighty God? Your answer is, no.

"Long be our fathers' Sabbath ours,
Cursed is the age in which it falls—
Ten thousand angels guard its towers,
Ten thousand blessings line its walls."

But if the Sabbath must be preserved, upon whom does the responsibility for its consecration rest? Generally upon all; but most specifically upon those who estimate its value and mark its peril. We are held responsible not alone for the good we can achieve, but for the evil we can prevent. It was a selfish spirit that inquired, "*am I my brother's keeper?*" It is not enough that we use no positive violence by the pistol or the dagger upon our neighbor's life; if we see him struggling with death in the waves, and stretch forth no hand for his safety, we are guilty of his blood. It is not enough that we personally refrain from the various modes of Sabbath desecration above described—at the bar of conscience and of God, we are held responsible to investigate the facts of the case, and to bring all the energies of sanctified purpose, kind persuasion, judicious rebuke, to dissuade others from the path of transgression. As there is no recuperative energy in a course of sin—as it is the tendency of "evil men and seducers to wax worse and worse,"—there is a special necessity that those who love and observe the Sabbath, should interpose for its rescue. Those who most need the Sabbath, and are most corrupted by violating its sanctity, demand an influence extraneous and most urgent to lead them back to duty.

Assuming that the friends of God and of their country, throughout this Commonwealth, are willing to engage in this work, this Convention would aid their efforts, by suggesting some considerations adapted to awaken increased regard for the holy Sabbath.

Marriage, and the Sabbath, were the only institutions that a wise God saw best to ordain in the creation of our race. To the Sabbath, for our sake, to aid our estimation of its value, he lent the sanction of his own sublime example, in its first consecration. It was designed and adapted to constitute hours of heaven on earth, when man might rise from animal gratifications and the contemplation of "things that are seen," to assert his noble claims to the relishes and joys of pure spirits. Hence its reiteration on Mount Sinai, and its enduring record by the finger of God on the tables of stone.

The early institution of the Sabbath in Eden by the solemn precept and example of the Most High, its subsequent incorporation into the decalogue, among the permanent moral statutes, which lies at the foundation of all pure religion and social order;—the reiterated appeals, rebukes and warnings of inspired prophets to dissuade from Sabbath violation; the sanction lent to the day by the Savior, who not only religiously observed the Sabbath, but declared, "it was made for man," as a race, of all times and nations; the apostolical example of setting apart the first day of the week, or seventh portion of time, that portion which commemorated the end of the new moral creation, in the glorious resurrection of Jesus from the dead—the corroborating testimony of the Christain Church for twenty centuries; all these combined, show the earnestness of Heaven's legislation for the Sabbath, and impose universal obligation to its observance, which the pious must feel, and against which no one can rebel, without most aggravated and heaven-daring sin. If the great Law-giver has prohibited Sabbath desecrat on in the same decalogue which forbids idolatry, profaneness, filial impiety, theft, licentiousness and the shedding of human blood, who has a right so to separate what God has joined, as to infer that Sabbath breaking is not before Heaven a most heinous sin, to be avoided as we would avoid the frown of God and the woes of perdition.

We call your attention specifically to this point which we would fasten on the entire conscience of this people, that there is *great guilt in Sabbath desecration.*

And where there is guilt, there is prospective retribution. And when this guilt is so obvious, so widely diffused, so cumulative by perpetual transgresstons—when it so settles down on a nation as it now rests on ours, have we not reason to fear the just judgments of God.

As individuals, as families, and as a nation, we have a broad surface exposed to danger. If we dwell safely and in comfort, it is because "the good hand of our God" is upon us. Can beings so dependant and so endangered, afford to outrage the author of all their days, by descerating the *one* in seven claimed for his own service?

We might here rest our appeal. If God has spoken, who will not obey? If he has denounced sin, who will not fear?

But the claims of the Sabbath rest not alone on Divine authority. In the exigencies of our nature and condition, such a day is urgently demanded.

All human experience instructs us that without the consecration of the Sabbath, the gospel cannot and will not exert its saving power over the minds of men.

To be allowed to read, to hear, to meditate, man must have leisure from worldly thought, and daily toil. "How shall he hear without a preacher?" And how can the ambassadors of Christ make known the glorious gospel, except through the medium of the Sabbath?—As the Sabbath is the medium through which all the accumulated light of ages past, (ages of prophecy, of miracle, and of redemption,) comes to the present generation, it is practically as valuable as the cross which it reveals, the salvation which it proffers, and the undying spirits which it saves. To blot out the Sabbath is practically to lose the Savior, the gospel, and the hope of eternal life. There may be the best organized eye, and the most beautiful landscape, but without light all is rayless desolation. What light is to the eye, that the Sabbath is to the soul—the medium of transmitting Heaven's radience to guide our ignorance, sooth our sorrows, and sanctify our pollution. As then, we would protect Christianity itself, we must sanctify the day essential to her influence on our race. The ship's cable may seem relatively worthless, but on the tenacity of its shreds depend the safety of the proud vessel, the rich cargo, and the freighted human life.

When it is admitted that the Sabbath is essential to the prevalence of the gospel itself, it admits no higher eulogy. The tendencies of Sabbath consecration to promote human purity and happiness are well known.

It relieves from daily toil and crushing worldly care, and thus tends to promote health mental vigor and long life. In the opinion of the most eminent physicians of this country and Europe, the Sabbath is a law of Nature as well as Revelation, and cannot be habitually neglected by the laboring class, without a suicidal invasion of the vital powers of life. It allows men whose sole business is to study and to teach, to bring all their learning as well as their moral principles in contact with the mass of society. By summoning the congregation, once in seven days, to meet for exalted purposes, where personal neatness and good order are indispensable—where the rich are taught humility and dependence, and the poor, resignation and trust, the Sabbath tranquilizes the stormy elements of society, softens social asperities, elevates the degraded and refines the rude. By introducing motives drawn from eternity, to enforce industry, economy, moderation, temperance, and general self control, the Sabbath becomes the powerful auxiliary of domestic comfort and public wealth. By bringing in frequent contact the best elements of society, and thus using the social principle for enforcing religious and social obligations, the Sabbath opens a field for forming the most glorious plans of Christian Philanthropy, and for cultivating the most safe, intimate and enduring earthly friendship. By setting up in the judgment of every individual a right standard of action, by stimulating his conscience, by disclosing to him the eye of God as it flashes upon his life, public and private, and by unveiling to all the certain retributions of eternity, the Sabbath is far more efficient than courts, prisons and gibbets, in guarding liberty, property and life. The Sabbath throws its restraints over the secret path of the thief and incendiary, and thus prevents crime, where no human police could extend its protection. In short, the Sabbath, consecrated and influential, introduces Heaven's own legislation of truth and duty as a universal substitute for the gropings of human ignorance, and the impulses of human depravity. Shall this legislation be allowed to energise among us for the promotion of order, peace, competence, and joy in the Holy Ghost? Then we must regard the Sabbath.

And we are the more urged to this work by the fact, that if the Sabbath be not consecrated to religion, it will become an occasion of increased moral corruption. If it lead not to the closet, the Bible, and the sanctuary, it will lead many to the bar room, the horse race, and the theatre. The influence of infidel France is still seen in the Sabbath military parades and theatrical exhibitions of New Orleans. Shall this contagion be allowed to spread? Will any portion of this great people longer employ the hours of Heaven in ripening for ruin? Compared with such, Belshazar's use of the cups of the temple for idolatrous libation was innocent and safe. To break from all the influences that restrain, and to link the soul to the agencies of pollution, is to invite certain ruin, temporal and eternal. If we, however, by the blessing of God, save the Sabbath, we must count the cost. The Sabbath, throughout this Commonwealth, is not to be sanctified by impulsive efforts. The causes of its violation lie in the indolence, the avarice, the diseased propensities and habits of our fallen nature. These draw to Sabbath breaking, as the attraction and the atmosphere draw weights to the earth. The causes of Sabbath violation can only be held in check by agencies as permanent and more powerful; by that persuasion of truth in the hands of the Spirit, which constitutes the strength of the Church of God. Hence our reliance for a consummation so glorious is mainly in the intelligent and devoted clergy of the State, aided, as they will be, by the sympathies, and prayers, and co-operation of all who love the Sabbath. The clergy alone can employ the power of the Sabbath for its own protection.

From statements made in this Convention, we have reason to fear that *some* professors of religion have so far forgotten their high obligation, as unnecessarily to travel on the Sabbath. The Savior went about doing good. Sabbath breaking travellers become missionaries of evil example, and thereby effect an injury to the cause of religion and of the Sabbath, more wide spread as their professions are more sacred, and their example more controlling.

We implore all such to refrain from practices so grievous to their Christian brethren, so fatal to their own reputation, and so dishonoring to their Divine Master. We also beseech Christian capitalists interested in steamboat, canal, and railroad stock, to employ their entire influence in preventing Sabbath violation by men under their control. It is fearful to accumulate guilt, by employing scores and hundreds of immortal men, for our sake, to violate the Sabbath.

May we not urge all our fellow citizens to see to it that personally they sanctify the Sabbath. Example is eloquent. The Sabbath-breaker has no right to assume that every other man will not imitate his example. Hence no thanks to him that the day is not forgotten—that every sanctuary is not left to moulder—that the voice of every preacher is not hushed—that the last restraint is not taken from vice, the last refuge from the fearful, and the last solace from death. Who will incur the guilt of aiding such desolation?

We especially here appeal to the capitalists who control the business of our large manufactories, and on our inland waters and railroads. Is it right, while they are enjoying the sanctuary themselves, to take advantage of the wants of their laborers, and thus compel them to violate conscience and the command of God? Poverty is indeed a curse, if it be made the occasion of wringing from the weary laborer his heaven appointed day of rest. To prosecute business on the Sabbath is to offer a premium for Sabbath violation. None but Sabbath breakers can have employment. Is this right? The laborers on canals and railroads, and steamboats, conscious of their oppressed condition, as well as their sin, may well cry, as they are now beginning to do, "Give us back our day of rest! we give you our whole six days—we bring you our hard hands, our strong muscles, and our willing hearts, but we will not sacrifice on the altar of your avarice the instruction of our children, the peace of our consciences, the order of our homes, the joys of our Savior and the smiles of our God. Give us back the day of rest, which we hold not as a privilege only but a right by the statute of the Most High and the laws of our country." Their appeal is reasonable. The rich can protect themselves.—The high officers of State are allowed their day of rest. What motive has this great Commonwealth to withhold such a day of rest from the laborers on her railroads and canals?

We would here also suggest to capitalists and employers, the bad policy of promoting Sabbath desecration. We know the history of the last few years—what exhibitions of pecuniary treachery amongst agents! It is what might have been expected. We must not deprive men of their Sabbaths, and thus break down the barriers of conscience, and then hope for a nice sense of right and wrong. If any government or any individuals give practically a premium for the violation of duty to God, they must expect final treachery to themselves.

There is another thought in this connection. Property earned or increased by Sabbath desecration, reaches a second generation, accompanied by the impious parental lesson, that the claims of duty and of human happiness may yield to the clamors of interest and convenience. Hence it is no wonder that such inheritances are often soon squandered: so that the profligate, and beggared son trudges in rags, where a Sabbath breaking father rode in his chariot.

We know that Sabbath breaking has the sanction of great names: so much the worse. How sad that a sin so odious and so dangerous comes down to our youth under the sanction of wealth, of office, and great social worth.—All such transgressors should be reminded that there is ONE, higher than the highest who has said, "I will repay."

We would here express our gratitude to Almighty God, for the success which he has vouchsafed to efforts designed to promote the better observance of the Sabbath. We trust "the night is far spent, and the day is at hand." The whole public mind seems to have been aroused, and made impressible to argument and persuasion.

Opposition has died away. In state after state of this Union crowds have come together in convention, sometimes, in the dead of winter, all inquiring, what shall be done? and all proffering their influence to the good work.

The Post Office Department of the United States has suspended the Sabbath mail on eighty thousand miles of post roads, leaving postmasters, agents, and stage-drivers to the rest of the Sabbath. Railroad trains have, in many cases, been suspended. Transporting companies have granted their captains and crews the Sabbath, and multitudes of these captains and crews have petitioned the various Legislatures to close the locks on the Sabbath. Our cities have more Sabbath quiet, and our villages are less ruthlessly invaded by foreign corruption. The public conscience has become more sensitive, and individual example more salutary.

We thank God for these tidings. Said Washington, "Of all the dispositions which give prosperity to a nation, RELIGION AND MORALITY ARE INDISPENSABLE SUPPORTS." What reason for gratitude, if the source of this religion and morality is so appreciated, that we are rising, not falling! Is it not a token that the Almighty Being, who has made us invulnerable to foreign foes, designs also to save us from ourselves; from that "sin which is a reproach to any people."

While, as citizens we approve the laws which protect the Sabbath, we ask as a Convention, no aid from human legislation; our appeal is not servile fear, but to the understanding, the conscience—to the piety and patriotism of our fellow-citizens. By experience of our present statutes, we have seen that laws unsustained by public sentiment, are but cobwebs; and that a healthy public opinion on the Sabbath would render all laws useless. Hence our appeal is to man, as a free, social, and immortal being, and we rejoice that the appeal has not been made in vain.

In conclusion, we invite all to aid in this good work. There is room for all, and a reward for all. By example, by conversation, by the tract and the newspaper press—by the fireside and the pulpit—we ask that loud and earnest, but kindly, judicious appeals may be made, for sanctifying the Sabbath. We summon to this work—all who ask for pecuniary honesty in business transactions; all who would have truthful witnesses in our own courts of justice, and patriotism and order in our halls of legislation; all who ask for fidelity to the parental, conjugal, filial, and social relations; all who demand civil liberty, and the safety of reputation, property and life; and all who desire the emancipation of the world from the bondage of sin, and the eternal ruin.

We invoke to the aid of this cause, especially, the deep and true affections of that gentle sex whose elevated position in society, with all the graces that adorn life, can be traced to the influence of the Christian Sabbath. It is the jubilee of their emancipation from the tyranny of physical power, and the harbinger of that heavenly rest, which female piety so well knows how to appreciate. Such a cause cannot be commended to them in vain.

In the name of our fathers, who periled their lives to give us the inheritance of civil and religious liberty—in behalf of our children, who are to be moulded by the influence of our example—in the name of the oppressed poor, whom avarice is now robbing of a day of rest—in the name of every interest dependant on moral principle—in the name of the *Holy One*, whose mercy none should slight, and whose final retribution none can escape, we implore the People of this great Commonwealth to "REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY TO KEEP IT HOLY."

CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, June 15, 1844.

In *Senate* most of the regular committees were discharged. Several Committees of Conference were appointed on Bills to which the House disagreed. The Texas question is kept up to the last. Mr. McDuffie called up Mr Benton's proposition, on which he made a speech in defence of Polk and the treaty, and in reply to Benton. Mr. Benton replied, and denounced again, in the severest terms, the conduct of the President in sending the treaty to the House, and endeavoring thus to excite the people against the Senate. But he was especially severe upon the act of detaching the Army and Navy to the frontier and Gulf of Mexico. This he emphatically denounced as a piratical act. In conclusion, he stigmatized the project as having been hatched with the deliberate purpose of *dissolving the Union.*

After Mr. Benton concluded the Bill was again laid upon the table. The Senate then took up the calendar of Bills and worked industriously to clear off business until the hour of recess came round. After recess the Senate reassembled and went into Executive session. Thos. Barrett of New Orleans, has been nominated to the Collectorship of that port—The nomination to the

Gazette & Advertiser.

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞The "PITTSBURGH GAZETTE & ADVERTISER," is published DAILY, WEEKLY and TRI-WEEKLY. The Daily is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-Weekly is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly, containing most of the matter of the Daily, TWO Dollars per annum in advance, or $3 at the end of the year.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 20.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

CHESTER BUTLER, | TOWNSEND HAINES.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	JOS. G. CLARKSON,	13.	HENRY DRINKER,
2.	J. P. WETHERELL,	14.	JAMES POLLOCK,
3.	JNO. D. NEINSTEEL,	15.	FREDK WATTS,
4.	JOHN S. LITTELL,	16.	DAN'L M. SMYSER,
5.	E. T. MDOWELL,	17.	JAMES MATHERS,
6.	BENJAMIN FRICK,	18.	ANDREW J. OGLE,
7.	I. W. VANLEER,	19.	D. WASHBAUGH,
8.	WM. HEISTER,	20.	JOHN L. GOW,
9.	JOHN S. HEISTER,	21.	A. W. LOOMIS,
10.	JOHN KILLINGER,	22.	JAMES M. POWER,
11.	ALEX. E. BROWN,	23.	WM. A. IRVIN,
12.	JON. J. SLOCUM,	24.	BENJ. HARTSHORN

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

General JOSEPH MARKLE,

Of Westmoreland County.

Congress,
CORNELIUS DARRAGH.

Senate,
GEORGE DARSIE.

Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pitsburgh.
JOHN RIDDLE, of Robinson.
ALEX. HILANDS, of Ross.
FAUNTLEY MUSE, of Versailles.

Commissioner,
WILLIAM MAGILL, of Birmingham.

Auditor,
WILLIAM S. SIMMONS, of Jefferson.

Canal Commissioner,
SIMEON GUILFORD, of Lebanon county.

MASS MEETING.

On next Thursday afternoon, the citizens of Allegheny county are called together to a Mass Meeting. We hope there will be a general attendance, of Antimasons, Whigs, and Democrats. Let all come and hear for themselves, and decide whether it is for their interests to support an Anti-Texas and a Tariff Candidate, or a Texas and Free-Trade candidate. Come one, come all. Let our friends from the county make it their business to come in on that day. Distinguished speakers are expected to be present, and the opportunity to hear them should not be lost.

The Locofoco Convention.

The Locofoco County Convention met on yesterday in the Court House to nominate a County ticket. J K. Morehead was Chairman. We have seldom seen a more spiritless gathering. It was evident the members felt they were enacting a mere farce, as they had no reasonable prospect of electing a single man with the dead weights of Parson Muhlenberg for Governor, and a free-trade and Texas candidate for President. 'Polk and Texas"—"Free-Trade"—"No Duty on Wool," &c. have ruined the old fashioned Pennsylvania Democracy. The names of quite a number of persons were brought forward for Congress, but the most of them were withdrawn by their friends.—They had no wish to be sacrificed. Two names were finally left, W. H. Lowrie and Alex. Brackenridge, and the choice of the Convention fell on the latter. In this the Convention showed a proper idea of consistency, as the man who voted against a resolution, that it was proper to protect American industry against the competition of the pauper labor of Europe, is a proper person to run in connection with James K. Polk, who considers the doctrines of Protection ruinous to the country, and who detes's our present excellent Tariff.

The Convention nominated the following ticket:

Congress.—Alex. Brackenridge, Pitt.
Senator.—Chambers M'Kibbin, City.
Assembly.—James A. Gibson, of Pine, Stephen Woods of Robinson, James Whitaker of Mifflin, John Anderegg, of Pitt.
Commissioner.—William Ewing, Robinson.
Auditor.—Edward McCorkle, Indiana.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.—Those having business to transact in England are referred to the advertisement of Mr. Robinson, in another column The utility of such an agency as Mr, Robinson designs to establish will be evident to all, and of his fidelity in the transaction of business, the references he gives will be a sufficient guarantee. We are informed that Mr. Robinson's encouragement is already such, that his contemplated fall voyage is rendered almost certain.

MR. BENTON —The Washington Spectator, Mr. Calhoun's organ, and other papers of the same stripe, which all support Polk with furious zeal, are endeavoring to read Mr. Benton out of the Democratic ranks for his manly and able opposition to the infamous Texan Treaty. What do the Locofocos of this region say to this? Are they willing to have their long tried and able men sacrificed on the altar of "Polk an Texas?" Is it not degradation enough that Mr. Van Buren is thrust aside to make room for Polk, merely on account of Texas. Must old veterans in the Locofoco ranks be sacrificed also to appease the wrath of Texas speculators and slavebreeders for that matter? One would have supposed it was disgrace enough to have *stolen* Tyler's Texas thunder, without seeking for still greater depths of meanness, but when men begin to go wrong there is no telling where they will stop.

Origin of the Philadelphia Riots.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

We have heretofore avoided the publication of the conflicting statements on the origin of the Philadelphia riots, preferring to wait until something official should make its appearance. This we have in the presentment of the Grand Jury, which has been ordered by the Court to be published in the Philadelphia papers. We take the extracts referring to this subject:

The Jury have been instructed by the Court to inquire into the origin and cause which led to the recent gross violation of law, and to present the first and last aggressors, if possible. Upon this branch of inquiry, and from all the facts which came under their notice, they have come to the following conclusions:

First.—That the origin of these riots may be attributed to the very imperfect manner in which the laws have been executed by the constituted authorities of the city and county of Philadelphia for several years past, and more especially in the District of Kensington, crime having met with little rebuke and scarcely any punishment. Emboldened by this impunity the abandoned and vicious have been encouraged to hold the law in contempt.

Second.—*To the efforts of a portion of the community to exclude the Bible from our Public Schools.* The Jury are of opinion that these efforts in some measure gave rise to the formation of a new party, which called and held public meetings in the District of Kensington, in the peaceful exercise of the sacred rights and privileges guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of our State and Country. These meetings were *rudely disturbed and fired upon by a band of lawless and irresponsible men some of whom had resided in our country only for a short period.* This outrage, causing the death of a number of our unoffending citizens, *led to immediate retaliation*, and was followed up by subsequent acts of aggression in violation and open defiance of all law.

Acts of violence similar in character, though not equal in disaster to those which now press so painfully upon our attention, have thus become matters of frequent occurrence. The life, peace and property of the well disposed citizen have been left to the mercies of the vile and lawless.

The disturbance of public meetings for political, moral or social purposes, as well as those of a religious character, cannot be too severely condemned. The right of all mankind to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and that of peaceably assembling for the expression of their opinions upon public affairs, is one of the highest importance and should be fully protected. It is a fact worthy of particular notice, that the most destructive riots at various periods for some years past, have originated in an unjust and grossly unreasonable disposition to suppress these rights, justly deemed of the greatest magnitude by the founders of our liberties.

In the course of their investigations the Jury have noticed the names of many persons connected with the late riots who had been implicated in similar scenes in the days of a late Sheriff. And it is a question difficult to answer on satisfactory grounds, how these men have contrived so long to set at defiance our Courts of Justice, whose strong arm should be safely relied upon promptly to rebuke and punish crimes which have disgraced us as a civilized community.

In further pursuance of their duty the Jury have presented to the Court various individuals as connected with offences springing out of those scenes of tumult and bloodshed. It is hoped that prompt action in regard to these presentments will secure to the offenders their merited punishment.

The Jury were also instructed to inquire whether the officers in the city and county, entrusted with the execution of the law, have faithfully performed their duties during the recent riots. In pursuance of the duty thus devolved, much testimony has been taken, and upon an attentive consideration of the evidence introduced before them, the Jury are compelled to the conclusion, that if the Police Magistrate of the district of Kensington, and the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, had been more energetic, and efficient, many lives might have been spared, and much valuable property saved from destruction. It may be that these officers will be able hereafter to show that they have done all that was possible for them under the circumstances, to perform; but judging as the Jury necessarily must, from the ex-parte proof before them, they are of opinion that the conduct of these officers should receive a full, fair and legal investigation by the appropriate tribunals of the country.

The Jury in responding to the opinion of the Court "That our government, if faithfully administered is sufficiently energetic and powerful," deem it proper to refer to the fact that a doubt heretofore has existed and still exists as to the extent of the power of the Sheriff.

The imperfect organization of the Police force of the city and incorporated districts to suppress any popular outbreak has been so often noticed by previous Grand Juries, and has been so often witnessed, that to speak of it now is a work of supererogation It is however manifest, to every reflecting mind, that the time has arrived when the security of the public peace and the preservation of life and property in this community, imperatively demands such a re organization of the present police force as will be competent to ensure these ends: and to render such force effective, its jurisdiction must extend over the city and country alike, and be subordinate to one head.

☞Our readers generally will be gratified at the rejection of Messrs. King and Walworth, as Supreme Judges. We hope these vacancies will not be filled until the people have again expressed their will at the ballot-box, unless some better men can be nominated. The Supreme Court should be guarded with a jealous eye, and vacancies in its bench of Judges filled only with men of great worth, learning and intellect.

Wisconsin will receive a valuable acquisition in Mr. TALLMADGE. In reference to this appointment the National Intelligencer says:

Our readers will perceive that, by one of the appointments announced above, the Senate will lose the able services of Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, of which body he has been a distinguished member for eleven years. This gentleman having recently, we understand, entertained the purpose of removing to Wisconsin, to establish himself and sons in that rising country, the office of Governor of the Territory was voluntarily tendered to him by the President, and was confirmed by the Senate with a promptness and unanimity which cannot but have been gratifying to the feelings of Mr Tallmadge.

DELAWARE.—The Whigs of Delaware had a grand Ratification Rally on Saturday last. Hon. John M. Clayton presided. He made a beautiful and effective speech, which was listened to with intense interest by the thousands assembled on the occasion The Philadelphia papers are filled with descriptions of this meeting, the speeches, &c.

Polk's Anti-Tariff Principles.

The Sugar planters of Louisiana express considerable alarm at the idea of Polk's elevation to the Presidency. He is bitterly opposed to the duty on Sugar, which affords the planters of Louisiana a fair and just protection. During the late election in Tennessee his constant theme was denunciation of the Tariff of 1842, and among other things, for effect, he singled out Sugar. A standing paragraph at the head of the Nashville Union, Polk's organ, is the following:

"Let it be remembered that the democrats from Tennessee, voted to make *Sugar* and salt *duty free*, and that nearly all the Whigs voted for the heaviest taxes on them."

The New Orleans Bee has the following comments on Mr. Polk's opposition to the Tariff on Sugar:

"This was the bone of contention between the candidates—it was regarded by the Polk party as sin enough to damn any politician, to have voted for a duty on foreign sugar. That sterling whig, Jas. C. Jones, defended the tariff, sugar duty included, with all the ability of a statesman and the enlarged and generous views of a national heart and patriotic mind, whilst Mr Polk assailed it, and especially the duty on sugar, with the keenest satire and denunciation he was master of.

What have our sugar planters to hope from such an uncompromising opponent of their interests as Mr Polk has avowed himself. What prospect have they of surviving his election to the Presidency? Should such an infliction be in store for us, will Texas save them?—And how will our cotton planters be benefited by breaking up the culture of cane, and throwing some fifty or sixty millions of capital, now employed in producing sugar, into the excessive production of cotton? This southern candidate is likely to prove a scourge to the South, as no misfortune more dire could happen than the destruction of one of our staples and a greatly increased production of the other."

POLKITES —The followers of Polk are making a great noise in the cities, but the people in the country are asking what it is all about? *Who* is Mr. Polk? *Why* was he nominated? *Who* nominated him? These are perplexing questions. We can answer them far better than their own editors. Mr. Polk *was* a gag speaker of the House of Representatives, and *is* in favor of *Texas and Slavery.* This is *why* he was nominated, and this too, shows *who* nominated him.—*Cincin. Herald.*

The editor of the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig, a few days since, wrote home the following letter from Washington, which fully accounts for the *furor* with which the Messrs. Ritchie have entered upon the annexation question:

"Persons at a distance may be at a loss to know why it is, that the Richmond Enquirer is so devoted to the cause of Texas, as to lose sight of every thing else in its advocacy of that single measure. I will give the reasons in a word. Old Tom Ritchie owns about *five thousand dollars* worth of land in Texas. His son, William Ritchie, has a debt of *thirteen thousand dollars* due him, for money loaned, from the Government of Texas, and which he has a right of taking in land at 50 cents per acre. Last of all, *Tom Green*, the son-in-law of old Ritchie, who has availed himself of the benefit of the Bankrupt Law in America, owns an estate of *two hundred thousand dollars* in Texas! Now under these circumstances, almost any one would be for annexation, and I mention these facts, that Ritchie & Co. may not have credit abroad for more patriotism than they are entitled to, in their zeal for annexation."

The Madisonian of Saturday evening says:

We learn that the Senate have ratified the following Conventions:

The Postal Convention concluded at Bogota, on the 6th of March, 1844, between the United States and the Republic of New Grenada.

The Convention concluded at Berlin on the 24th March, 1844, between the United States and the grand Duchy of Hesse, for the mutual abolition of the *Droit d'Aubaine* and taxes on the emigration of the two countries. Also a similar Convention, concluded at the same place on the 19th April, 1844.

For the information of our readers, and to counteract the rumors put in circulation by the enemies of the President, and by some of his pretended "good friends," that he intended to withdraw from the contest, we are enabled to say that no such intention is entertained.—*Madisonian.*

FROM HAYTI.

We are indebted to a friend for permission to copy a letter dated Aux Cayes May 26, for which we have not room to day. It describes the state of wretchedness to which the inhabitants were reduced by the tyranny of the black General in command. Fifteen hundred of the citizens who were able to escape, had fled for safety, most of them to Kingston, Jamaica —Those who remained were murdered, robbed thrown into prison, or put in constant fear for their lives. Houses were broken open and pillaged, and there was no security for property or life. The arrival of the U. S. Sloop of war Preble, Capt. Freelon, was hailed with great satisfaction. The bold and manly conduct of this officer had the effect of checking the cruelties practiced upon the defenceless inhabitants by the blacks in authority! and in saving much American property.—*Boston Adv*

SCHOONER WRECKED ON LAKE ERIE —The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says—We learn from Capt. Perry, of the Kentucky, that the schooner Cleveland, Lumm, master, which had gone to Cummaham's Island, for a load of stone, went ashore at that place on the night of the 7th instant and was totally lost—together with all on board. There were five persons besides the master, who is a single man, on board, and our informant says, scarcely a vestige of the vessel was to be seen after the storm.

MORE SHOOTING.—About noon yesterday, a young man, named James Howard, residing in Oak street, near Third, threw some water from a window, which fell on the person of a gunsmith, named F. Hellinghaus, who resided in the adjoining building. The latter immediately entered the dwelling in which Howard was —met him on the stairs, and, after a few words of altercation with him, shot him in the head. The ball broke the skull, and inflicted a wound which his physicians believe will prove fatal. Hellinghaus was taken into custody, and committed to await an examination to-day.

The wounded man says that the wetting of Hellinghaus' person was an accident, and that he was not aware of the fact until accosted in an angry manner by him on the stair landing On perceiving Hellinghaus draw a pistol, Howard struck him and the former instantly fired. The wounded man is a native of New Hampshire—his antagonist is a German.—*St Louis Rep. June* 10

GRAND MASS MEETING.

The citizens of Allegheny County are invited to meet on

THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

In the OPEN LOT ADJOINING BROADHURST'S HOTEL, Penn street, Pittsburgh.

The Committee have invited and expect the presence of the following distinguished Whig members of Congress, on their way home ward:

Messrs. Crittenden, Morehead and White of Kentucky.

Messrs. Foster, Jarnagin, Brown, Payton and Ashe of Tenness e, Schenck of Ohio, Hardin of Illinois, and probably several others.

We desire to have a Mass Meeting in the afternoon, and evening meetings in the two cities and vicinity, to give all an opportunity to hear from those fresh from the Halls of Congress, an exposition of Whig principles, Whig measures, and to learn something of the sentiments of this Anti-Tariff, Texas annexation candidate, James K. Polk.

It is to be hoped that the friends of Clay, Frelinghuysen Markle, the Tariff and the Union, will turn out and give our Western friends a greeting worthy of old Allegheny.

Josiah King,	*T J Bigham,*
James Montooth,	*John Small,*
John McIlvaine,	*John E Parke,*
R S Cassatt,	*C S Euster,*
C L Magee,	*James M Cooper,*
Henry Fess,	*John Sheriff,*
Thos H Stewart,	*Christian Donsen,*
	Ephraim Jones.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

FROM the numerous inquiries that are daily made as to an European Agent, and at the request of many respectable parties, the subscriber is induced to offer himself as a regular European Agent, in all its various branches. Having visited Europe last fall partly for the purpose of making necessary arrangements, he is now prepared to Remit or Collect monies, secure Passages to and from Europe, (singly or in families,) and attend to all the different claims of parties to Estates, Pensions and otherwise, with a thorough examination of all Records of Wills, Chancery and other suits.

Should sufficient encouragement be offered the subscriber will leave Pittsburgh about the middle of the coming October, on his first regular trip.

JOSHUA ROBINSON.

Office St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Exchange.

REFERS TO

Rev. Z. H. Coston, Rev. J. L. Read, Meth'dist Book Concern, 4th st. Alexander Hay, Esq., Mayor, Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., Jas. Dunlop, Esq., Moses Hampton, Esq., Thomas Hamilton, Esq., John W. Downing, Benj. Bullock, Arthur Hurst, Gold street, Pittsburgh, j20—d&w3m.	Pittsburgh.
Rev. Wm. Ramsey, D. D., Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. Joseph Eastburn, Rev. Wm. Wilson, Rev. Wm. Hogan, Rev. Wm. Ramsey, Jr.	Philadelphia.
Arthur Tappan & Co., Benj. Hobby & Co., Wm. Green, Jr. & Co., Wm. Phillips, Jr. & Co., Wm. Colgate & Co., Wm. Lockwood, Esq., Wm. Hall, Esq., Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Spring, Rev. Dr. Milnor, Rev. Dr. Matthews, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Dr. Phillips, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rev. Dr. Bedell, Rev. Dr. Berrian, Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Rev. Dr. Bangs, Rev. Dr. Durbin, Rev. Dr. Fisk, Rev. Dr. Olin, Rev. Dr. Emory, Rev. Dr. Capers, Rev. Dr. Pierce, Rev. Dr. Hamline, Rev. Dr. Waugh, Rev. Dr. Morris, Rev. Dr. Slicer, Rev. Dr. Durbin, Rev. Dr. Bond, Rev. Dr. Lee, Rev. Dr. Floy, Rev. Dr. Porter, Rev. Dr. Elliott, Rev. Dr. Bascom, Rev. Dr. Winans, Rev. Dr. Early, Rev. Dr. Andrew, Rev. Dr. Soule, Rev. Dr. Hedding, Rev. Dr. Capers, Rev. Dr. Pierce, Rev. Dr. Hamline, Rev. Dr. Waugh, Rev. Dr. Morris, Rev. Dr. Slicer, Rev. Dr. Durbin, Rev. Dr. Bond, Rev. Dr. Lee, Rev. Dr. Floy, Rev. Dr. Porter, Rev. Dr. Elliott, Rev. Dr. Bascom, Rev. Dr. Winans, Rev. Dr. Early, Rev. Dr. Andrew, Rev. Dr. Soule, Rev. Dr. Hedding,	New York.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MARY LOGAN, dec'd, of Upper St. Clair township, and all having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned Executor, who is duly authorised to settle the same.

j20—w3t* JAMES H. LOGAN, Executor.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of an order made by the Orphans Court of Allegheny county, on the petition of Joseph Palmer, and Rebecca his wife, late Rebecca McKee, Administratrix, and Joseph Allender, administrator of John McKee, late of the city of Pittsburgh, carpenter, deceased, representing that the personal estate of the said John McKee was insufficient for the payment of his debts and the maintenance and education of his minor children.

The undersigned administrators as aforesaid will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of July, A. D. 1844, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, late the property of the said John McKee, deceased, viz:

All that certain lot or parcel of ground situate in the city of Pittsburgh, being a part of the lot numbered one hundred and fourteen, (No. 114) in the plan of the said city, commencing on Penn street, at the distance of thirty feet eastwardly from Cecil's alley; thence extending eastwardly in front along Penn street about fifteen feet, and in depth backward seventy-two feet and six inches, preserving an equal width throughout with the privilege of a private alley in the rear—having a two story frame dwelling house thereon erected, and subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

JOSEPH PALMER,
REBECCA PALMER, } Administrators.
JOSEPH ALLENDER,

j20—w1sF

LINEN GOODS,

AT W. R. MURPHY'S, (LATE MURPHY & BRO.,)

LATELY received a general assortment of Linen Goods—such as

Irish Linens, low priced, medium and fine, a superior make.
Long Lawns, warranted pure Linen.
Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdk'fs, some as low as 18¾c.,
Super Revere bordered do. fine, $1.75 to $2.50,
Gentlemen's Linen Cambric do.,
Pantaloon Linens, of various kinds,
Russia and London Drills,
Russia Sheetings, Brown Holland,
Table Cloths, Bleached and unbleached,
English and Russia Diapers, Huckaback do.,
Diaper Towels, with printed borders.
Crash, for towelling, some as low as 6¼ cts.,
Burlaps and Osnaburgs, etc., etc., and will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at LOW PRICES, at the ☞ North-East corner of 4th and Market sts. j11

New and Interesting Books.

THE LOST CHILD, by Rev. A. Stevens, translated from the German.
Golden Gems, by Rev. John Flavel.
Girlhood and Womanhood, or Sketches of my Schoolmates, by Mrs. A. T. Graves, author of "Woman in America."
A Glimpse of the World to come, in a Waking Dream, by the late George B. Phillips.
The Practical Doctrine of the Apostlical Succession examined, with a delineation of the High Church System, By the Rev. H. A Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. For sale at the Theological, Classical and Historical Book Store, 56 Market street. j12 T. CARTER.

RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in cash, for any quantity of rags delivered at the corner of Penn and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

may 9—w6m* HENRY McCULLOUGH.

Commercial Record.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR JUNE, 1844.

JOHN SHIPTON·····J. B. GUTHRIE·····W. BARKER.

Pittsburgh Wholesale Cash Price Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED BY LATEST TRANSACTIONS EVERY THURSDAY.

ASHES—℔ lb.
Pots..... —@ 3¾
Pearls..... 4¾@ 4¾
ALE—℔ bbl.
XX Ale..... — @7,00
Common do. — @6,00
AXES—℔ dozen.
Holmes'.... —@12,00
Mann's.....13,00@14,00
ANCHORS—℔ lb.
Juniata..... 7 @ 8
AXLES—℔ lb.
Axles..... 8 @ 9
BATTING—℔ lb.
Superior..... — @13
Common..... — @ 9
BUCKETS—machine, by the dozen.
Large size.. — @3,00
Small "... — @2,50
BEESWAX—℔ lb.
Yellow..... —@ 26
BLOOMS—℔ ton.
Blooms....50,00 @55,00
CANDLES—℔ lb.
City dipped..... — @ 8
Star..... — @25
Sperm b'st'br's.— @33
" inferior.... — @33
CASTINGS, Foundry, ℔ lb. net.
Mill work & machinery generally made to order..... — a 3
Bevel'd gear'g do. — a 3½
Light m'chin'y do. — a 4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do.... — a 3
Cranks & gudgeons under 10 in.... — a 3
over 10 in.... — a 3
[10 ℔ ct. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars..... — a 3
Hol'w ware as'ted — a 3½
Dog Irons..... — a 3
Sad " ..... — a 6
Tailors & Hatters' Irons..... — a 6
Wagonboxes.... — a 3½
Dearborn " ℔ set.— a6 2½
Counter weights " — a6 2½
Tea ket'ls, doz.... a 9,00
Waffle Irons..... a12,00
Grates, 24 in. plain straight bar..... a 2,50
24 in. bow fr'nt.... a 2,50
(add or diminish 12½c. per inch for larger or smaller sizes)
COTTON YARNS—
Short reel, ℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10.... — @17
" 11 " 13.... — @18
" 14 ..... — @19
Increasing ½c to ℔ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel, ℔ dozen.
No. 500..... — @ 9
" 600..... — @ 8
" 700..... — @ 7
" 800,900,1000— @ 6
Cover let Yarn, lb — a 23
Carpet Chain.... — a 20
Cotton Twine.... — a 2
Candle wick.... — a 17
COFFEE—℔ lb.
Java, old white.... — @15
St. Domingo.... 6¾ @ 7½
Laguayra..... 8 @ 9
Rio..... 7¼ @ 7¾
Havana..... 7½ @ 8
COPPER—℔ lb.
Braziers'..... — @30
Sheathing..... — @30
Bolt..... — @33
Old..... 16 @18
CORDAGE BY COIL—℔ lb. [10 ℔ ct. off these prices for cash]
Manilla..... — @12½
White rope..... — @12
" " tar'd.... — @10
Pack'g yarn fine.— @10
" " com.... — @ 9
Ex. I'g hemp bed cords, doz. — @2,75
Long do.... — @2,00
Com. do.... — @1, 0
Hemp plough lines..... — @ 75
40 y'd th'mp'd'd cords... — @4,00
40 y'd manilla bed cords. — @3 50
30 do. do .. — @2 63
20 " " ... — @1,75
Manilla pl'ugh lines..... — @1,00
DOMESTICS—℔ yd.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nash'a, Appleton, &c. 3 a 3¾
37 Laurel and Brunswick... 3½a 9
Pittsburgh .... a 8
37 Light..... a 6¾
3-4 " 5½a 6
Waltham fine, —a 9½
33 Bleached.... 8 a 9½
4-4 do. Long cloths..... 8 a13
Tickings—
33 Saco a10½
Rochester ... a14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c. 16 a19
Drills—
own Boot and Suffolk 9½ a10
Bleached do 10½a11
Prints—
Common ..... 6 a 9½
Good style Madder colors.... 8 a14
Merrim'ck & Fall River Blue....11 a11½
DRUGS—By Package.
Aloes ..... 15 @17
Alum..... 4 @ 4½
Asafetida ..... 25 @28
Arrow Root.... 8 @10
Aqua fortis.....10 @11
Borax, refined..22 @25
Balsam, Peru. 2,00 a ,25
" Copaiva....35 @37½
Brimstone ..... 4½ @ 5
Camphor, refined ..... 1,12@1,20
Chloride of lime by Cask..... 8 @ 9
Cochineal ...1,50@1,62
Cream Tartar....21 @22
Copperas ..... 2 @ 2½
Glue ..... 12 @15
Galls ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic....31 @37
" Copal..... @50
" Tragacinth 31 @37½
" Shellac ...15 @ 8
" Mastic..1,20 a 1,25
Ipecac.....75 @87
Jalop, powd'd..30 @33
Litharge ..... 5½ @ 6½
Liquorice Root. 7 @ 8
" Ball..19 @22
Lac Dye..... 25 @26
Magnesia, Carb. 31 @37
Manna, Flake..62 @75
Madder, Umbro. 22 @25
" Com'n. 18 @20
Myrrh, Turkey. 20 @60
" Vitriol..... 4½ @ 5
" Castor, ...1,00@1,25
" Cassia.....3,25@3,75
" Cloves.....2,75@3 0
" Lemon.....2,25@3,00
" Peppermint. 1,75@3 00
Opium, Turk'y. 3,50@4,00
Quinine ..... —@3,50
Rhubard, root.. 63 @75
Sal Ammoniac..20 @25
Saleratus, ref'd. 5½ @ 6½
Sal Soda..... 2 @ 6
Senna ..... 18 @20
Tartaric Acid..50 @55
Vitriol, Blue....11 @12
DYE WOOD—℔ lb.
Camwood.....6½ @ 7
Fustic ..... 2¾ @ 3
Logwood, chip'd 2½ @ 3
ELIPTIC SPRINGS—℔ lb.
Polished.....11 @12
FEED—℔ bushel.
Bran ..... 5 @ 6
Shorts ..... 25 @33
FLOUR—℔ bbl. Sup'fine
Monongahela. 3,00@3,06
Lower Virginia & Ohio.....3,00@3,20
Wagon .....3,00@3,20
Rye ..... —@2,18
Buckwheat.... —@ —
do hull'd h'f bls —@ —
FEATHERS—℔ lb.
Kentucky .....20 @24
Ohio & Penn'a..24 @26
FISH—℔ bbl.
Mackerel,—
No. 1..... —@ —
" 1 hlf bls —@ —
" 2..... —@ —
" 2 hlf bls —@ —
" 3..... —@11,50
" 1 kitts. —@ —
Herring, No 1 5,25@ 5,38
" " 2 4,75@ 5,00
Salmon, No 1 —@ —
" " 2 —@ —
Cod, ℔ lb..... 4½@ 5
Shad..... —@ 8,50
FRUIT.
Almonds, shelled .. —a—
"so t.. "....20 a22
" hard.. "....—a11
Currants, Zante . —a1
Filberts ..... 8 a 9
Figs, Turkey....16 a18
" Malaga.... —a12
Raisins, Muscat. —a—
" Bunch. — a2,38
" Bloom. — a2,25
Cranberries, bush.. a —
Lemons, Sicily, box..... — a1,25
Oranges do..4,00 a4,50
Dried Peaches, bushel.... 87½a1,06½
do. Apples... 6½a 70
Green " bbl.. — a —
GLASS.
Black Bottles.
Quart, ℔ gross....@9,00
Pint " ....@7,00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gall.....@9,00
Claret, ℔ gross....@9,00
Window Glass—℔ box—City brands.
8 by 10..... 2 50, a2,75
10 by 12..... 3,50@ 3,75
12 by 18.... 8,00@ 9,00
Patent do, 10 by 14 to 16by 24. 12,00@15,00
Country brands.
8 by 10..... 1,31@ 2,12
10 by 12..... 2,31@ 3,12
GUNPOWDER—℔ keg
FFG..... 5,50 a6,00
Eagle, 6¼ lbs.. — a5,00
do. dozen 1 lb. canisters. — a7,00
FFFG do.... — a1 00
Eagledo papers — a6,00
Rock powder. 3,50 a4,00
GRAIN—℔ bushel.
Wheat.....60 a62½
Rye.....33 a35
Oats.....20 a21
Corn.....33 a35
Barley..... —a—
GINSENG—℔ lb.
Ginseng ..... —a—
HAY—℔ ton, of 2000 lbs.
Timothy.....6,50 a7,50
Clover ..... — a—
Straw, 100 bdls 3,00 a3,25
HIDES—℔ lb.
Missouri..... 9 a12
Spanish.....15½a17½
do. salted.....10 a13
do kips ℔ skin 1,25 a1,62
Green ..... — a 3½
HEMP—℔ lb.
Kentucky, dew rotted .....4 @4½
Missouri do.....4 @4½
HOPS—℔ lb.
First sort, '43... 9½a10
INDIGO—by Package.
Bengal, lb....1,75 a1 87
Spanish Float. 1,37 a1,45
Manilla.....1,20 a1,25
IRON, Juniata, ℔ lb.—[The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash 5 ℔ ct. The extremes given comprehend all intermediate sizes and prices.
FLAT BAR.
1½ in. to 1½ by ½ to 1 in..... —a—
5-6 by ¾ to 1 in..... —a—
2¼ to 4½ by ¼ in..... —a—
1¾ to 2 by ¾ to 1 in..... —a—
1 to 1¾ by ¼ to 1-16. —a—
All under..... —a—
ROUND & SQUARE IRON.
1 to 1¾ (from bloom) —a—
1¾ to 2¼ (Piled).... —a—
2¾ to 3½ " ..... —a—
¼ to ¾..... —a—
3-16..... —a—
HOOP IRON.
2¼ to 4 in. wide..... —a—
2 to 1¼..... —a—
All under..... —a—
SHEET IRON.
Nos 22 to 26 wi. ga. —a—
" 16 " 20 " ..—a—
" 15 " 17 " ..—a—
BOILER IRON.
¼ and 3-16 in ..... —a—
¼..... —a—
Nail Rods..... —a—
Deck & Spike rods.. —a—
Plough Slabs..... —a—
" wings ..... —a—
Boiler Rivets..... —a—
LEAD—℔ lb.
Missouri Pig.... 3¼a 3¾
Bar ..... — a 4
LEATHER—℔ lb
Sole Baltimore..20 a22
" New York..18 a20
" damaged ..15 a17
" slaughter ..20 a24
Skirting 23 a25
Harness, black ...20 a23
Bridle, black, ℔ doz. sides..30,00a36,00
Russet do....36,00a42,00
Upper, finshd. 24,00a30,00
Kips, " .24,00a36,00
Calf skin, " .15,00a26,00
Lace leather. 18,00a —
N. Eng Seating No. 1 ℔ doz 15,00a —
" 2 " ..35,00a —
" 3 " ..25,00a —
Sheep Skins..... 2 a 5
LUMBER—From Pile.
Pine, clear, inch, 1000 ft ..17,00a18,00
" com. " " ——a 8,00
" clear 1½ " .. ——a25,00
" com. 1½ " .. ——a11,50
" clear 2 " .. ——a31,00
" com. 2 " .. ——a15,00
" flooring clear 1 in. do..... ——a28,00
" " com.... ——a15,00
Oak do do....28,00a30,00
Pine Shingles ℔ 1,00..... —a —
Laths sawd. 100 —a1,50
MALEABLE IRON,—℔ lb.
Maleable Iron.— @15
MOLASSES—℔ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost. — a15
" N. Orleans. — a10
New Orleans....32 a33
Country ..... —a—
NAVAL STORES.
Rosin ℔ bl....2,50 a2,75
Pitch " .. — a1,50
Tar, Alle'ny.. — a—
" N. Car'na.. — a1,00
Turpentine, gal. 50 a55
Varnish, Copal..1,75a2,00
NAILS, BRADS, AND SPIKES. ℔ lb. [The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash, 5 ℔ cent.
10d, 2d, 16d, & 20d, nail and brads..... a—
3d & 9d do..... a—
6d & 7d do..... a—
5d nails..... a—
4d " ..... a—
3d " ..... a—
2d " ..... a—
3, 3½, 4 & 4½ in. spikes.. a—
5 5½ & 6 " .. a—
3, 3½ & 4 in wrought " .. a—
4½ & 5 " " .. a—
⅜ & 6 " " .. a—
7 & 8 " " .. a—
OAKUM—℔ lb.
Pittsburgh ..... @ 8
OILS—℔ gallon.
Linseed..... 70 a 80
Lard, City.... 50 a 60
Olive a5,50
Sperm, bleach. 1,10a1,15
" unbleach'd .1,05a1,00
" Fall ..... 95@1, 10
German Steel..... a10
English blister..... a12½
American " ..... a 5½
Spring..... 5¾a 6½
SPIRITS—℔ gallon.
Brandy, Bordx 1,50 a2,00
" Rochelle..1,75 a2,25
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof..... at 50
N. O..... at,00
N. E. 1st p'f..40 a 50
Gin, Hol'nd ..1,40 at,50
SPELTER—℔ lb.
Spelter ..... @10
SHOVELS & SPADES ℔ doz. [10 ℔ ct. off these rates for cash—all the shovels & spades are tilt-hammered]
Devonshire, steel point..... a 9,00
Canal " a10 00
" .. 7,00a 8 00
Coal no 1 & 2..... a10.00
Collier " ..... a 6,00
Socket " .. 4,50a 5 00
Grain " a10,00
SPADES.
No. 1 " .....a 9 50
" 2 " .....a 9,00
" 2 com'n.....a 7,00
" 1 steel.....a 9,00
" 2 & 3 ".....a10,00
MANURE FORKS.
4 prong bright....a10 .00
3 " " .....a 9.00
" " black.....a 9,00
2 " hay, bright ...a 6,00
2 " " black.....a 5,00

PITTSBURGH—JUNE 17, 1844

THE PEOPLE IN COUNCIL.

Every breeze wafts to our ears the glad shouts of thousands of our fellow citizens met in council, to deliberate on the importance of carrying out the principles of true patriotism by the election of Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen; and the people of the old much mis governed and much-abused Commonwealth of Pennsylvania bear a large share in these mighty gatherings. No people in the Union have felt the grinding effects of Locofoco misrule more than Pennsylvania, and are more determined to cast off the incubus which has paralyzed all her energies. Among the glorious meetings lately held in this State, was one on Friday, 7th inst., at the Court House in Harrisburgh.

The meeting was large, enthusiastic, and animated by one impulse, a determination to deliver Pennsylvania from the iron rule of Locofocoism.—Dr. J. S. Wiestley was appointed President, and quite a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were nominated. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and during their absence Frederick K. Watts, Esq., of Carlisle, and John C. Kunkle, Esq., addressed the meeting. Mr. Thos. Foster, Jr., reported resolutions from the Committee, which embody a powerful argument against the elevation of Polk and Dallas, and in favor of Whig principles. If we can find room we shall publish these resolutions. Resolutions were also passed in favor of ALEX. RAMSAY, member of Congress from that District. The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for CLAY & FRELINGHUYSEN—three cheers for "OLD JOE MARKLE," and three cheers for ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

Thus ended one of the largest, most spirited and harmonious gatherings ever held in Harrisburg.

Another of these gatherings in the "Old Keystone" was held on Wednesday and Thursday, June 5 and 6, in West Chester, Chester County. This was a most tremendous gathering of the people, between 15,000 and 20,000 people being present.—A correspondent of the Harrisburgh Telegraph writes:

"I have been living, moving and breathing amid a world of enthusiasm and political excitement—midst masses of sturdy men and beautiful women—midst singing and cheering—midst loud hurrahs for Clay and Markle—midst the clang and stirring roll of martial music—midst banners spread and flags waving in the breeze—midst a flood of eloquence from some of the most able and effective speakers in the Whig ranks, and midst the not less effective eloquence from hundreds of bright eyes beaming soft and approvingly upon the cause and the scene."

Time and space would fail us to describe the banners, the procession, the speeches and speakers, and all the glorious things said and done at this splendid council of the people. M. PENNYPACKER presided, and the meeting was addressed by Hon. John Sergeant, Hon. James Cooper, Joseph Randall, Esq and other distinguished Pennsylvanians.

Eastern Pennsylvania is wide awake. If we had room, we could tell of many other meetings held within a few weeks. Let Western Pennsylvania imitate the good example. Pennsylvania must be redeemed, aye, and she will be redeemed, if every Antimason and Whig does his duty.

Shall we have a Cemetery.

This question is now to be answered practically by the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The wind work is now done—practical action must now be put forth, or our Cemetery project will be numbered among those magnificent schemes which have from time to time been a nine days wonder in our midst, and then suddenly as if by magic, slept in the tomb of oblivion. A company to establish a cemetery has been incorporated, a beautiful location has been found, with payments on easy terms—in fact every preparation has been made, *except* the raising of *money!*—that stopping place of so many beautiful projects. The Managers now wish to ascertain who among our citizens will *act* as well as *talk*. They wish to know who are willing to lend pecuniary aid in preparing a last quiet resting place for the thousands of our toiling citizens, when the fitful fever of life is over, and man accomplishes his inexorable destiny, "dust thou art, and to dust shalt thou return!" The Managers wish to know who among us think enough of the tabernacle of his flesh; his companion through life, and the germ of that immortal body which is to exist forever, to spare a little of the gold and silver which must perish forever, to prepare for it a secure and quiet home, until the Angel's trump shall call it forth again to an immortal destiny.

It is useless to multiply arguments or really to prove the necessity of a Cemetery. We cannot think there is a man or woman in the city who doubts its necessity, propriety or feasibility. We need the Cemetery and need it now. The opportunity now offered may be lost by delay, and in a few years the inquiry will go forth, where shall I bury my dead, and echo will answer, where? Let not, then, this opportunity be lost for the want of a little money.

In order to ascertain who will aid in the good cause, the Managers have prepared the following paper for circulation and signature. A copy has been left in our office, to which we shall be glad to receive signatures of any number and to any amount.

ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.

WHEREAS, the practice of burying the dead within the limits of a populous city, is prejudicial to the health and repugnant to the feelings of the living; rendering impure the air we daily breathe, and too often associating the memory of departed friends and relatives with what is unsightly and repulsive:

And whereas, the Legislature of Pennsylvania in its recent session, with a view to obviate these growing evils, passed an Act incorporating the Allegheny Cemetery, to be located in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh:

And whereas, it is desirable to ascertain, forthwith, whether adequate means can be obtained for carrying into execution a purpose so important:

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, agree to subscribe the sum set opposite to our names respectively, to be placed at the disposal of the Managers of the Cemetery, on such calls as they from time to time direct. The amount thus subscribed and paid in, to be regarded as so much stock belonging to us, respectively, should it be decided to give to the Association a joint stock character; or otherwise, as so much money advanced by us to be reimbursed with interest, from the sales of Burial Lots.—Each subscriber may, also, claim the privilege of applying the amount paid in by him to the price of any Cemetery Burial Lot he may purchase from the corporation. This subscription to be void if a sum should not be subscribed adequate, in the judgment of the Managers, to the consummation of the undertaking.

On Board the Steamboat Bridgewater.

9 *o'clock, P. M.*
June 14, 1844.

D. N. WHITE, *Sir*:—I, with a number of others, took passage at Bridgewater this afternoon, in the Cleveland, for Pittsburgh, on her passage up, having two Canal Freight Boats in tow. She stopped nearly opposite Sewickley bottom to take a third Freight Boat in tow. The first rope with which she was hitched on, broke, which caused some delay, and just as the boat was about to start, she collapsed the flue of one of her boilers, the explosion sweeping every thing on the main deck to the stern.

The engineer was blown or jumped overboard, and was found holding on to the wheel most terribly bruised and scalded. The cooks, also, were blown overboard, the kitchen or cook house being literally torn away; the first cook was badly, and the second slightly scalded. A passenger who lives in New Castle, Mercer county, Pa., was blown overboard and slightly scalded about the head. The Bridgewater being just below came up rendering every assistance, and is now on her way up, having the wounded persons and the passengers of the Cleveland on board. A PASSENGER.

SYNOPSIS OF AN ACT.

To provide for ordinary expenses of Government, repair of Canals and Railroads of the State and other claims upon the Commonwealth of Penn.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR MAY 31st 1844.

SECTION 1st. Makes the following appropriations:

For expenses of the Government,	$250,000 00
Pensions and gratuities,	47,000 00
Common school purposes,	200,000 00
A House of Refuge per act of April 16,	4,000 00
The Institution of the Blind,	3,000 00
The Pa. Institution for deaf and dumb pupils,	11,000 00
Ordinary repairs of Canals and Railroads,	150,000 00
Repairing and rebuilding road and fa m bridges,	34,000 00
Paying for repairs of trucks and boat slips, &c., the revenue accruing from the use of motive power is appropriated.	
Payment of alaries of Canal Commissioners and their clerks, their contingent expenses, &c.	6,000 00
Pa ment of Lock keepers, Collectors, Weighmasters, &c., on Canals,	60,000 00
Payment of check rolls and bill creditors on finished lines of Canals and Railroads for work done prior to Jan. 9th 1844.	200,000 00
Payment of any extraordinary breaches that may occur on Canals not exceeding,	50,000 00
Payment of notes issued under act of May 4th 1841,	24,975 00
Payment of interest on domestic creditors scrip,	180 00
Miscellaneous items,	5,000 00
Payment of Adjutant General, Brigade Inspectors, &c.,	6,000 00
State Library,	1,200 00
Hamilton Alricks for professional services,	114 50
Gratuities to discharged convicts,	600 00
Repairs of State Magazine at Philadelphia,	500 00
Swain, Able & Simmons advertising, printing &c.,	150 00
Eastern Penitentiary,	3,000 00
Western do.	5,000 00
Repair and keeping in order the public grounds at Harrisburgh,	200 00
Interest of the State Debt.	
To A. K. Boyer for services,	14,000 00
Clerk's hire in the office of the Secretary of the land office,	25 00
Incidental expenses in prosecutions as per former act,	1,500 00
Compensation of the Presidental Electors,	300 00
	300 00

SECTION 2d.—No money to be paid out of the Treasury except what is herein specifically appropriated. SEC. 3d. If a surplus should remain it must lie in the Treasury till appropriated by law. SEC. 4th. Secretary of Commonwealth, Superintendent of Common Schools, State Treasurer and other officers hereafter to make detailed estimates for the several departments, to enable the Legislature to make specific appropriations hereafter. SEC. 5th. State Treasurer to destroy on the last days of June, September and December of 1844, and March, June, September and December of each year thereafter $50,000 of such State Bank Scrip as may be in the Treasury, the most depreciated to be taken till all are cancelled and destroyed. Amounts deposited to the credit of the Government, or received by collectors, or by treasurer of the county or city of Philadelphia, to be deemed money in the Treasury. Accounts of notes cancelled to be published quarterly. For the payment of domestic creditors, certificates issued by Auditor General, $180 00 is appropriated: *Provided*, there be sufficient funds after all other appropriations are paid. SEC. 6th. No cancellation of Bank State Scrip to be made in May of 1.44. SEC. 7th. Superintendents of motive power, supervisors of repairs, collectors, &c., their assistants and clerks, to take an oath of fidelity to the United States and this Commonwealth. SEC. 8th. The several collectors of Tolls on Canals and Railroads are authorized to administer oaths or affirmations to any captain, owner, or agent of any boat or car, touching the weight and description of their cargoes. False swearing to be prosecuted as wilful perjury.

☞ In the 24th article of Section 1st the compensation of Wardens of Penitentiaries is fixed at $1200 per annum, moral instructors $500, principal overseers $600, and all other male overseers not more than $500 each. Detailed accounts of all expenses to be kept. The several counties to be furnished with an account of the earnings and expenses of their prisoners. Similar accounts to be furnished to the Legislature annually under oath.

RECOVERY OF THE $10,000 STOLEN IN ALBANY AND ARREST OF THE ROBBER.—The reward of $2000 offered by Mr. McKie for the recovery of his money has been successful.—The robber, John Daily, and a woman of the town named Elizabeth Hanson, were arrested in New York by two of the city Police. The bag was recovered with $9,199 of the money; the whole amount originally was $9,704.—The two had made preparations for leaving New York in the Providence Packet but fortunately for the ends of justice, were half an hour too late. The woman was first arrested, and afterwards the man Daily—on searching their persons a roll of money to the amount mentioned above was found on her corresponding with the description of money lost.

The particulars which led to their arrest are not given.

Resignation of the Bishop of Pennsylvania.

On Wednesday, the 5th instant, the Right Reverend H. U. Onderdonk, D. D., transmitted to the Standing Committee of the Episcopal Church in this Diocese, the following communication:

"*To the Council of Advice of the Diocese of Pennsylvania:*

Reverend Brethren and Gentlemen:—On account of the state of my health, which has been much broken within these few years, and recently still more so, I hereby declare my desire to resign the Episcopal jurisdiction of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

I part from the Diocese with feelings of sincere gratitude for the many kindnesses shown me, and of deep affection for both the Clergy and Laity; and with the fervent prayer that the Divine Head of the Church will always have this branch of his kingdom in his holy keeping.

As the consent of the Convention of this Diocese to the resignation I desire to make, may not, however, be given, according to the Canon, and as I am satisfied in my own judgment that my health is so far permanently impaired as to preclude the expectation that I shall hereafter be able to discharge the Episcopal duties of this extensive Diocese, I further desire, that if the next Convention shall not give their consent to my resignation, that the same Convention shall proceed to the election of an Assistant Bishop of the Diocese. And for both these purposes, it is my desire to have a Convention of the Diocese called, to be held at as early a day as the Canon permits.

Witness my hand and seal, given at Philadelphia, this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

[seal] H. U. ONDERDONK,
Bishop of the Prot. Epis. Church in Pennsylvania."

The Standing Committee immediately took measures to call a Convention, which is to convene in Philadelphia on Thursday, the 5th day of September next.

CAPE HAYTIEN, ST. DOMINGO.—The fast sailing schooner Baltimore arrived yesterday from Cape Haytien, which place she left May 30th. While there, the "Baltimore" was at different times a means of shelter, not only to our American Consul, Mr. Usher, but at *one time* to as many as two hundred females whose lives were in danger during the late tumults; additionally to woommuch of property, say $100,000 had been brought off to the Baltimore for safety. Even at midnight the vessel has been of service to the "refugees." The prospect of returning quiet caused the disembarcation of both persons and property.—*U. S Gazette, June* 14.

POOR COLONEL POLK!

Poor Polk is literally used up in the following article, absolutely flayed alive! Such another heartless, trimming, sycophantic demagogue as he has proved himself to be sure never was seen before! A certificate from Gen. Jackson cannot save him.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1844.

COL. JAMES K. POLK.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot:

Considerable curiosity is manifested, on the part of the people, to know more than is yet known, generally, about the *Jackson-Van-Buren candidate* for the Presidency—*Colonel* Jas K. Polk, not Colonel because he ever fought under or with Gen Jackson, or any body else, but as aid to a former Governor.

The Democratic Review, and other eulogists of Col. Polk, try hard to make a Hero of him by proclaiming that his ancestors were glorious fellows in the days of the Revolution, and were conspicuous in getting up the celebrated Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. So some, aye *most*, of them were; but it is not too much to say, seeing the subject has been opened, and merit attempted to be drawn from it for the new and *curiously nominated* candidate for the Presidency, that Ezekiel Polk, the grand-father of Col. James K. Polk, was not of the number—*very far from it!* The least the friends of Col. Polk can say about that old matter the better. "By gones are by gones."

As a member of Congress, Col. Polk ranked, it is presumed all will admit, as a third-rate statesman. He was a respectable, but by no means a captivating or an eloquent debater.—And his election to the Speaker's Chair was more a subservient oblation to the *spite* which Old Hickory then cherished against John Bell—who had previously beaten Col. P. for the same station, and was the leader of the movement in favor of Judge White's election to the Presidency—than a tribute to the merit or qualifications of the individual who by such means and for such ends gained the woolsack, which he so notoriously disgraced by his appointment of "*sixteies*" committees, his decisions in the New Jersey case, and his disgusting partiality in awarding the floor on all occasions to his co-laboring tools in partizan servility.

But Col. Polk, as a stump speaker in Tennessee, was a much greater man than Col. Polk, the member of Congress from Tennessee. Until beaten by James C. Jones, or "*Lean Jimmy*," as the Whigs call him, by way of offset to the title of "*Little Jimmy*," which Col. Polk dubbed himself with, and delighted in wearing, he was claimed by his friends, and acknowledged by his opponents, to be the Napoleon of stump speakers. He could *grin* and *grimace* harder, "cut up more monkey shines," tell more anecdotes, compliment more ladies, kiss more children, ride further and talk longer than any other man in the State. But "Bosron" was beaten at last, and then beaten again! And so was Col. Polk! James C. Jones, a young man fresh from the plough-handles, with only four months legislative experience in his life, met the boastful Napoleon who had never been beaten, in 1841, face to face, travelled with him through every county in the State, and measured arms, anecdotes, *grins* and *grimaces* with him before the glorious Tennesseeans, *and him beat at his own game, and with his own weapons!* The fallen Napoleon, not satisfied with the result, attributing it to the effects of the Harrison campaign of the year previous, declared himself a candidate for another race last year, and took the field with renewed vigor. Gov. Jones met him again, face to face, before the people, and beat him by a handsomely increased majority, in the largest vote ever cast in the State!

I am disposed to do Col. Polk justice. As a private citizen he is amiable, courteous and kind, and is as honest and upright, no doubt, in all his social relations, as it is possible for such an unscrupulous demagogue in politics, as he has ever been, to be.

In 1838, at a Barbecue in Murfreesborough, Col. Polk made a speech and declared himself a candidate for Governor against Gov. Cannon at the ensuing election in August, 1839. He made a few speeches that fall, and re-opened the campaign in earnest in the spring following. He could have been re-elected to Congress, but he had a proper presentiment from the tone of the Congressional elections which had then taken place, that he could no more fill the Speaker's chair.

In his campaign with Gov Cannon he produced many old documents to prove, as he exultingly proclaimed, the inconsistency of John Bell, Balie Peyton, Judge White and others. On these occasions he would say "*old documents are dangerous things!*" and then contrast the course of those he was traducing with his own course. He, he said, was where he always had been—he never changed—never found it *convenient* to change! Well, he beat Gov. Cannon 2500 votes. But when he next run for the same office, he found his competitor, "*Lean Jimmy*," opening a bunch of papers and proclaiming to the people, in Col Polk's own thunder, that "*old documents were dangerous things!*" He there saw and heard read an old circular, which he issued, under his own name when first a candidate for Congress, in 1825, in which circular he boldly advocated the *constitutionality* of the General Government's making internal improvements in the States, if I recollect aright, for I have seen and read the circular more than once, and maintained that a branch of the National Road ought to be extended through Memphis to New Orleans! He there saw, too, his speeches in 1834-5 *against the Sub Treasury and in favor of Banks* contrasted with his subsequent speeches *for the Sub Treasury and against the Banks!* He found himself exhibited, also, as having voted in 1833 to levy a tax on *Tea* and *Coffee*, when there was no tax on those articles, and subsequently ridiculing and denouncing and slandering a Whig Congress for taxing *Tea* and *Coffee*, when in fact no tax of the kind had been levied! And at the conclusion of all this and much more like it, the people were called upon to remember Col. Polk's oft repeated boast, that he never had changed—never found it *convenient* to change, but was where he always had been! "*Old documents are dangerous things!*"

After Wise hissed that burning denunciation in Col. Polk's ear, in the lobby, as he was leaving the House for the Speaker's room,—"*Your are the d— petty tool of a tyrant—I mean that as an insult; pocket it;*" a letter from this city—describing the scene, and saying Gen. Jackson was so much vexed because Col. Polk did not resent the gross insult in some way, by throwing his bundle of papers at Wise if nothing else,—that he would not fulfil his intention of making the *submissive Colonel* his Secretary of War—was published in the Nashville papers. Balie Peyton also commented upon the same facts in his speeches in North Carolina and elsewhere, and such was the ridicule heaped upon Col Polk in the matter that he deemed it meet, when next canvassing for Congress, to read to a portion of his constituents at Shelbyville, a part of a letter purporting to have been written by Gen. Jackson, declaring that he was no coward, but behaved bravely and prudently in the affair with Wise! This at once subjected Col. Polk to the charge of having procured a *certificate* from Gen. Jackson of his bravery! and such was the handle made of it to the Colonel's prejudice, that Old Hickory, "by the eternal," came out in the Nashvile Union denying that he ever wrote any letter of the kind to Col. Polk!—Whereupon, Balie Peyton, before some ten thousand people assembled at Nashville, in 1840, stated the facts in the case, and asked, if there were gentlemen from Shelbyville or Bedford county there present, who heard Col. Polk read at the time referred to, the said certificate from Gen. Jackson, that they would say so.—Instantly some twenty or thirty voices in the crowd, from Old Bedford's sterling yeomanry, sung out, "I heard him," "I heard him read it," "and so did I," &c. &c. The castigation which the gallant Peyton then gave the shuffling, skulking, trimming Polk will never be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to listen to it. Oh, it was terrible!

One incident more, and I will close this sketch. It is well remembered that Col. Bell and Col Polk were considered as rivals whilst in Congress together. It is also well remembered that Judge White was very popular in Tennessee, and in fact with the "Democracy," so called, every where. When, in 1834-5, the effort to bring out Judge White for the Presidency, by the Tennessee delegation, Mr. Bell purposely, for some time, kept in the back ground, in order to get Col. Polk committed: and he succeeded. The Colonel fully pledged himself to support the estimable Hugh Lawson White. But when he found out that Col. Bell would support him also, and that Gen. Jackson would not probably countenance the movement, he unscrupulously broke his pledge, and afterwards maligned and traduced the venerable White almost into his very grave! By this course, he kept upon the sunny side of Gen Jackson where he has basked as much as a man, twice badly run down, could bask, ever since, and where he has now succeeded in getting Old Hickory to *will* his nomination for the Presidency: allow him to steal the thunder of John Tyler, on the Texas hobby, and consent to his being a third time beaten, and far worse than ever before, for the poor hope of reclaiming Tennessee, a proud State that will glory in giving a majority of at least five thousand against him. POTOMAC.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1844.

In Senate, Mr. Walker of Miss. submitted a Resolution requesting the President of the United States to inform the Senate whether the Parliament of Great Britan had passed an act extending criminal jurisdiction over citizens of the United States. Also to inform the Senate whether the Diplomatic or other Agents of Great Britain had received instructions to inquire into the condition of any portion of our population.

Mr. Walker accompanied his Resolution by some remarks intimating that all implied in the Resolution was true. In 1843, an act was passed by the British Parliament amending the act of 5th Geo. IV, which inflicted the severest punishment upon all British subjects who were engaged in the slave trade, and upon all who owned and purchased Slaves—whether these British subjects resided in or out of the British Dominions. This, Mr. W. said, was an attempt on the part of Great Britain to do what was done prior to July 1776. It was the most bold, daring and insolent violation of the law of nations that was ever known.

He had good authority for saying that circulars had been issued to the Consuls of Great Britain directing minute inquiries into the condition of our slaves. The British Charge to Texas he had been informed was notoriously engaged in making those inquiries at New Orleans. He trusted that if upon inquiry such turned out to be the fact, this Charge would be dismissed.

Mr. Jarnegin asked the Senator from Mississippi if he expected to obtain the repeal of the law of the British Parliament by his Resolution. What good was to come of it?

Mr. Walker looked to the dismissal of the Consuls.

Mr. Jarnegin said he was not ready to run a crusade against Great Britain because she had directed her consuls to inquire into the moral and physical condition of a portion of the human family. If Great Britain chose to adopt a theory that none of her citizens could be expatriated, he should not quarrel with her for it. He did not regard any naturalized citizen as in danger by this theory.

If one of these naturalized citizens should buy a slave in Tennessee and then go to Canada, and the Government of Great Britain should undertake to inflict an ignominious punishment upon him, then Tennessee would be ready to act. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

The resolution was then laid over until to-morrow.

In the *House*, the most of the day was spent on the Bank Bill for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Duncan of Ohio addressed the Committee in opposition to the Bill, and in making remarks designed to prejudice the House against Banks. Mr. Causin of Md., having disturbed the equanimity of Mr. Duncan and some others in regard to Mr. Dallas, Mr. Duncan endeavored to excuse Mr. Dallas for voting for a bank and for being for a U. S. Bank, upon the ground that he had repented. He believed not in the power now, and the Democrats were satisfied with him because he had repented as a man had a right to do. Mr. Duncan spoke half an hour and promised to make a pamphlet of his speech.

The bill, after various amendments, was laid over until next day. The bill to regulate postages was taken up, and after some remarks, laid aside.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote on the Eastern Harbor Bill, vetoed yesterday by the President. The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order. Mr. Adams appealed, and moved to lay the appeal on the table. Lost. The Speaker's decision was then reversed.

The House adjourned without action on the motion to reconsider the vote on the Eastern Harbor Bill; and without any action on the message of the President respecting the Annexation of Texas.

THURSDAY, June 13, 1844.

SENATE; TEXAS AND THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Benton at an early hour moved to postpone the previous orders, and to take up the Bill introduced by him on Monday, providing for the conditional annexation of Texas.

The motion prevailed, and Mr. Benton addressed the Senate for nearly two hours in a speech of great force and power. It appeared that Mr. Benton's remarks were called forth by the message from the President to the house of Representatives, asking Congress to do what the Senate had declined to do, and annex Texas by legislative enactment. This act, under the circumstances, was set forth as an insult to the Senate, and as one that merited impeachment. The President had violated every principle of international neutrality and the law of nations. He had sought to bring the United States into collision with the Government of Mexico. He and his coadjutors had endeavored to excite the people against Mexico by an example unparalleled except in the attempt to make war upon General Washington by a portion of the people.

Mr. Benton said that the cry raised against General Jackson of an assumption of power was factitious, but the complaint here was real and well founded. The whole Texas scheme as recently developed was a fraud upon the People—a base, miserable and wicked effort at Presidential intrigue originating in the most vicious purpose, and so far prosecuted for the most knavish conclusions. He scorned and loathed the effort here made to accomplish such a purpose. Those on whom God had pronounced a benediction, the Executive here had cursed. Those who would have made peace between two hostile nations were met with the cry of war.

Mr. Benton used the strongest language in denouncing this nefarious plot to bring Texas into the Union.

When Mr. B concluded, his bill was laid upon the table, ayes 34, nays 20. It will not be taken up again this session. The Senate then took up the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, in which they made some important amendments. The Senate was in session to a late hour, and transacted a great deal of business.

In the *House*, the first business was the appeal of Mr. Adams from the decision of the speaker, that it was not in order to reconsider the vote upon the Eastern Harbor Bill because it was a constitutional question, and not disposed of under a rule of the House.

Mr. Adams was entitled to the floor, and addressed the House upon the appeal. His speech was listened to with great attention, and was very severe on both the President and the speaker. After considerable discussion however, the House sustained the speaker by a vote of 97 to 85.

The House held two sessions and continued its sittings to a late hour after night. Much business was transacted. A Bill making appropriations for several objects, among other things on appropriation of $100,000 for the completion of the U. S. iron steamer now in course of erection at Pittsburgh, has been passed by a vote of 102 yeas to 56 nays. The whole amount appropriated by the Bill is between five and six hundred thousand dollars.

Hon. ISAAC LEET, a very estimable citizen of Washington county, died at Washington borough, on Monday, last week. His character is highly spoken of in the Washington papers. Mr. LEET had represented Washington county for the term of four years in the State Senate; and had held at different periods of his life, the offices of Deputy State's Attorney, and County Treasurer; in all of which responsible trusts, he acquitted himself with the utmost fidelity and honor, and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

A TRAGEDY IN ST. LOUIS.—We copy the following from the St. Louis Republican of the 8th inst:

CASE OF SEDUCTION—A FATHER'S REVENGE. Our city was thrown into a state of excitement yesterday by a tragic occurrence between Mr. E. Ford and Nathaniel W. Low, an auctioneer on the corner of Main and Walnut streets. It appears from elicited in an examination yesterday that Low, by a promise of marriage, succeeded in seducing the only child of Mr. E. Ford, and persuaded her to elope from her father's house; that he sent her to New Orleans, and some days after followed her. On last Monday, on his return from New Orleans, he left her at Ste. Genevieve, and on Thursday arrived alone in this city. The father learned these facts and immediately set forth in search of her seducer. From the period of her leaving home up to the time of the fatal occurrence, he had not ceased to search for her, had employed others to aid him, and in a frenzied state continually raved about his daughter. He suspected Low. His suspicions were confirmed, and it drove him to a state of madness.

In this excited state, he, yesterday, in company with a friend, visited the office of Mr. Low, and requested a private interview. Mr. L complied, and on the parties adjourning to his lodging apartment, Ford inquired where his daughter was? Low answered "that if he came on that business, he had better clear out." Ford then remarked that he (Low) had promised to marry her, and by that promise had succeeded in ruining her; that she was *enciente*, and he wished to know if he intended to fulfil his promise? The witness stated that Low told the father to "go to hell." He, the witness, on hearing angry words commence between them, stepped towards the door, and when he turned around, observed Ford standing, up with a pistol in his hand. Ford repeated the question. "Will you marry my daughter?" Low again told him to "go go hell," and the exasperated father fired the pistol. Low was seated at the time he received the wound. The ball entered nearly in the centre of his forehead, making a ghastly, and it is believed, a fatal wound.

Mr. Ford made no effort to escape, but yielded himself up, and desired to be conducted to the Recorder's office. He spoke in a cool and collected manner about the affair, and on his examination yesterday afternoon, exhibited the same calm determination to abide the consequences.

We learned from one of the attending physicians last evening that the patient was gradually sinking from the effects of his wound.

SPIRIT OF THE DOMESTIC MARKETS

Rochester, N. Y., Wool Market, June 8th.—Wool—Below we give the prices, according to actual sales, of the different varieties of wool that appears in this market. From the very sharp competition among buyers, we are inclined to think that the article fetches its highest value and it is doubtful whether the present prices can be fully sustained during the present season. Some of the dealers refuse to operate at prices higher than 29½c.

American Saxony, full blood		38 to 40 cents.
" Merino,	"	36 to 40 "
" " ¾	"	30 to 36 "
" Com'n. to ½	"	25 to 32 "

The sales of the week amount to over 60,000 lbs. This may be considered a fair opening of the season.

New Orleans, June 5th—North Alabama Cotton declined ¼ ₩ cent.

NEW-ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.
(Assimilating to that of Liverpool)

Louisiana and Mississippi		Tennessee and North Ala.	
Inferior	4¼@ 5		
Ordinary	6@ 6¾		
Middling	7 @ 7¾		
Middling Fair	8 @ 8¾	AVERAGE LISTS:	
Fair	9¼@ 9¾	Good	—@ 6¼
Good Fair	9¾@ 9¾	Common	5¼@ 6
Good and Fine	10¼@ —		

Louisiana Sugar heavy, transactions limited, and principally to the West. Inferior to ordinary 4¼@5¼; Common 5¼@5¾; Fair 5¾@6, Prime 6¼@6¾; strictly choice 6¾@7c. Molasses, limited demand, common lots 23c, prime 24@25c. Tobacco, transactions limited but prices very firm, Inferior 1¼@2; Common 2¼@3, Fair 3¼@4, Fine 4¼@4¾ Choice and Segar Leaf 5@7c. Flour, 4 or 5,000 bbls. taken for shipment within three days at $3,50 for sweet Ohio—market something better. Pork inactive, Mess $9, M. O. $8; Prime $6.50 per bbl. Beef very dull, Mess $8.50@9, and $5,50@6 for half bbls. Bacon dull, uncanvassed hams 3@4¼c, ordinary canvassed do. 4¼@5, sugar cured 6@7, sides 3¾@4¼, shoulders 2¼@2¾ cents ₩ ℔. Lard a fair demand at 5@5½c, keg 5¾@6c. Butter dull, Goshen 15@18c, Western 9@12c ₩ ℔. Whiskey, dull Rectified declined to 17@18c ₩ gal. Corn in sacks 34@35. Oats 27@31 in bulk and sacks. Coffee little doing; Havana 6@6¼, Rio 6¼@7, Java 10@11c. Rice $3,25@3,50 ₩ 100 lbs.—(Compiled from Merchants' Transcript.

Cleveland, June 11th.—Pearl Ashes in demand at $4. White Beans quick at $1. Beeves plenty at 2¼@3 ₩ cwt. Cheese 4c. Dried Apples 75c. Flour, sales from $3,44 to 3,70 as in brand. Wheat 76@78c. Corn 33@34c. Mess Pork $8@8,25. Whiskey 20@23 cents. Wool—The arrivals by wagon from the country have been large, and readily purchased, generally at 28@30c; 1500 lbs. ¼ to ½ blood Merino sold at 31c. We quote as the extreme prices 24 to 30c.

CITY FARM.

WANTED, a Farm of not less than Two Hundred nor more than Four Hundred acres, in good order situated on a road of easy access at all seasons not more than Five miles from the city, and if containing coal would be preferable.

Persons having lands of this description to dispose of will please make known the same to the subscribers with a description, location, and terms of the same, on or before the 15th July next.

E. F. PRATT,
I. J. ASHBRIDGE,
Overseers of the Poor, City of Pittsburgh.
j17—d3&wtl5thJy.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

NEW YORK, January 25, 1843.

I HAVE been afflicted with the Asthma for 24 years, some times so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical advisers of the highest reputation and skill in the country, twice the disease proved nearly fatal to life.

Some few weeks since, I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave instant relief, and a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Wheezing, and Soreness of the Lungs, I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this certificate to the agent, whom I do not know, only as a duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

A. VEACH, In Williams' Law Office, 58 William st.

☞ We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALLMADGE,
Recorder of the City of New York.
JOHN POWER,
Vicar General of New York.

For sale wholesale and retail by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
corner of Sixth and Wood sts.
j12

STRAY COW.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Ross township, Allegheny county, some time in May, a BRINDLE COW, points sawed off both horns, with a star in her face—no other marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law. JOHN SAMPLE. j10—w3t*T

SELLERS'

Original, Only True, and Genuine cure for

LIVER COMPLAINT.

AND OTHER DISEASES ARISING FROM A DERANGED STATE OF THE LIVER.

☞ Read the following:

GREENVILLE, Augusta Co., Va., May 8, 1844.

Mr. R. E. Sellers,—Dear Sir—You will please send me 12 dozen boxes more of your Liver Pills; I have nearly sold out. People who have had them say they are decidedly the best Pill ever used in this country. I think I shall be able to sell a great a many more than I have done heretofore, as persons who have used them are recommending them very highly, and I have a much greater demand for them, than I have had since I commenced selling them. Respectfully yours,

B. F. GRAHAM.

☞ Persons who use the Pills according to the directions, without receiving benefit, shall have their money returned. Prepared and sold by

R. E. SELLERS, No. 20 Wood street.

Sold by J. Mitchell and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny city; by J. Baker, Wheeling, Va.; P. Hugus, Canton, O.; J. W. Barr, Greensburgh, Pa.; C. C. Wick, Wayne; J. & H. Duncan, Poland, O.

FROM the New York Gazette, October 6, 1839, a daily paper deservedly at the head of the daily press in this country.

Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla.—It were but courtesy to call the attention of our readers to this invaluable preparation, which will be found advertised in another column. Mr. Bristol is a brother, and issues a highly interesting newspaper, every now and then, one or two numbers of which we have already noticed; and the medicine itself has been eulogised by nearly all the press of the western country, and, we doubt not, justly eulogised. It has in its favor, moreover, very flattering testimonials from the most eminent practitioners in every part of the country where it has been used. There is beauty and taste enough in the bottles and in the labels in which they are enveloped, to induce a purchase, even if the preparation itself were not one of the "sovereignest in the world," as every one must believe it is—that is, every one who would not resist a mass of documentary evidence conclusive enough to convert a Turk to Christianity. Buy one of the bottles, gentle reader, and see whether you do not agree with us on this point.

For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
may 22 corner of 6th and Wood sts.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A new and valuable improvement in Lock Gates.

THE subscriber has invented a new mode for opening lock gates for passing boats, &c., which possesses great advantages over the old plan, and having obtained a patent for his improvement, he is now prepared to sell his rights for any portion of the United States, either for canal or river navigation.

As the Monongahela Navigation Company have adopted this improvement, an opportunity is offered to all who are desirous of seeing it in operation, at lock No. 1, about one mile above this city, at which place the patentee can at all times be consulted by letter or otherwise. Below will be found a testimony of the character and worth of the improvement from so respectable a source that it cannot fail to secure its adoption by all canal and slack water companies. HENRY McCARTY.

Pittsburgh, May 11, 1844.

TESTIMONIALS.

Governor METCALFE, President of the Board of Internal Improvements of Kentucky, accompanied by Captain Sanders, of the Corps of Engineers, and Superintendent of the Ohio River Improvements, visited, on Friday morning, Lock No. 1 on the Monongahela, to examine the new arrangement, invented by our ingenious townsman, Mr. Henry McCarty, for suspending and working the gates. They were both highly pleased with the invention, and the Governor expressed himself strongly in favor of having the principle applied to the lock gates on the Kentucky and Green rivers. The improvements on these rivers are of the same character as those on the Monongahela—all adding to the vast commerce of our beautiful Ohio. Mr. McCarty's invention has all the useful character of simplicity and practicability. By the aid of iron rods almost the entire weight of the gate is supported, and the friction roller at the bottom dispensed with. A triangular lever the end of which is supported on a wheel traversing the top of the lock wall, is worked by an endless chain around a capstan. Neither chains nor rollers work under water. All repairs are tangible and in sight.—One leaf of the gate, swung under the new arrangement is opened in *three quarters* of a minute by the manner in which we saw it taken, while it takes *three and a half* minutes for three men to open the leaf of the other gate, which is suspended in the ordinary manner—thereby lessening the time of lockage at least five minutes, which with the saving of labor recommends this invention for adoption on all slack-water navigation. The locks on the Monongahela improvement, on which this invention has been tried and is in operation, are 50 feet chambers, the size of the locks at Louisville.

may 14—d1w&w2m.

Scratch! Scratch!!

TETTER